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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Morrison's Adverse Report on the Bandall Tariff Bill.

An Elaborate Argument in Favor of Lower Taxes.

Solicitor General Goode's Nomination Rejected.

The Last Veto Taken from the Speaker's Table.

Tariff Tinkering.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Morrison's report on the Randall bill says: "The bill proposes to remove all internal taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, amounting, on the basis of last year's receipts, to $28,000,000; on apple, peach and grape brandy to $1,400,000; on spirits for use in the arts, variously estimated at from $7,000,000 to $15,000,000 and believed to be at least $10,000,000, making an aggregate of internal revenue taxes to be removed of $39,400,000. In the appendix will be found estimates submitted with the bill, as part of it, the reduction of revenue from customs or tariff taxes to be effected by it is estimated at $8,750,576 making the aggregate of proposed reductions $48,000,000. A bill to so reduce excessive revenues and a statement that there were no excessive revenues to be reduced were submitted to the house by the same member in the same month. If the statement that the revenue will not exceed the appropriations and estimates with the internal taxes including loss of receipts from brandy and from spirits for use in the arts may be credited, the enactment of the bill into law will leave the government $48,000,000 short of the sum necessary to the administration of the government and requirements of the public debt incurred by the payment of pensions already allowed, the validity of which we may not question, and the payment of which is enjoined upon us in the oath we have taken to support the constitution. Your committee is unwilling to credit the purpose to assault patriotism or forgetfulness of the public faith and must believe these and other provisions of the bill to be the result of hasty intemperate, sincering a just comprehension and intelligent treatment of the subject. In the view of its effect and purpose. So far as it has the purpose of affecting the revenue of the government the bill might well be left to that neglect which no doubt it was expected to receive, but in the hope that even so unwise a measure may open the way for the majority of the house to redeem its pledges by the removal and reduction of unnecessary and therefore unjust taxes, your committee report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill changes the duty or rate of tax on articles yielding less than one-tenth ($.7,000,000) out of $8,000,000 received from customs in 1885. It increases those which yielded $1,600,000, and decreases or removes those which yielded $5,000,000 on the basis of imports for 1886. It does not reduce the revenue from revenues $8,570,576, but at a loss it does increase it $5,500,000. Besides articles added to the free list the duty or import tax is reduced on castor bean, castor oil, starch, iron and steel rails, beams, girders, and other articles yielding $3,300,000 of revenue, and the revenue is estimated on the basis of a loss of proportion to the reduced rate of taxation recommended. The tax on all clothing, wearing of silk, linen, cotton, wooden or other wooden goods, on tin plates, cotton ties and other articles yielding, as already stated, $11,600,000, is increased, and the revenue is estimated to gain of a greater proportion than on articles upon which the rate of tax is reduced. Apparently the bill was presented in the belief that the necessity existed for a reduction, not of taxes but of revenues, and that the reductions are reached both through higher and lower taxes. Estimates with the bill are made on this arbitrary assumption and are entitled to no respect whatever.

The report then proceeds to consider Canadian trade, and says: The estimates and intended effects of the bill are believed to make plain the methods by which taxation on the basis of imports and revenue receipts in 1885 would yield $14,000,000 of revenues and be made to divert that sum from public purposes to private gains. The introduction of this bill would be considered the first avowed attempt in our legislative history to empty the treasury by the use of the taxing power. If this measure may be supposed to have any purpose relating to a system of finance it points to a free trade, for when internal revenue taxes are taken off and custom house taxes are laid on articles people get the burden, the monopolists the benefit, the treasury nothing. New sources of supply will be sought. The measure is not supposed to foreshow any such system or to do more than indicate a haste unchastened in methods and unmindful of results.

In treating of the proposed reduction and removal of internal revenue taxes Morrison says they are the most easily borne and cannot be relinquished in the face of $4,000,000,000 of war debt yet unpaid. The report then says: This we do know, that of the 28,000,000 people who do something, some work or are engaged in gainful pursuits, 18,000,000 of these earn on an average not much more than $500 a year, which is necessary consumed in means of subsistence, and now we are overtaxed by and are in the midst of an industrial paralysis. A million of workmen are idle for want of work to do and the greater proportion of this unemployed labor lies dead or unproductive. Our hills and mountains are full of mineral wealth; millions of acres of productive lands wait for the plow; homes for the homeless, millions are to be made for the taxing. Favored with peaceful harvests, yet with stagnation, the only plague which afflicts us is idleness. What we need is profitable employment. There is apparent a puny effort in the direction through an increase of taxation to shut out goods from abroad that they may be made at home. If this effort was so successful as to prevent importation of all manufactures we would have direct taxation and three-fourths of a million men yet unemployed. Their profitable employments amount to nearly the difference between what is popularly known as good and hard times. The removal of the tobacco tax will furnish no new employment. Neither will smoke nor its juices will turn a wheel, shaft or spindle. In wool, wool, hemp, salt, cheap food for toiling men, lie the foundation of great and successful industries. To free these from taxes will cheapen production without lowering the price of labor, and our idle men may thus be enabled to make something which may be sold profitably abroad and with which we are overstocked at home.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Sewell from the committee on pensions presented a report in the case of the vetoed bill granting a pension to Margaret D. Marchand, widow of Commodore Marchand. The committee represents in its former report in the case and recommends passage of the bill over the president's objection. Referred.

Hoar offered a resolution calling on the president for information as to the seizure or detention in any foreign ports of any American vessels, the pretexts for or alleged causes therefor and what efforts have been made to provide redress for such seizures and to prevent their recurrence. The resolution went over.

Call offered a resolution calling on the president to direct American representation in Mexico to investigate the truth of statements in newspapers that citizens of the United States are confined in Mexican dungeons without trial, for alleged offenses against the laws of Mexico and that their final trial has been postponed without cause, and requiring the United States government (if such statements are found to be true) to demand the trial of such persons and their humane treatment.

The bill and message were then referred, yeas 112, nays 111.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad company passed. Bill and Hoar's bill concerning federal elections were severally objected to and went over.

The senate then went into executive session. Immediately after the doors were closed an order was made upon the motion of Senator Ingalls that the public should be excluded from the upper corridors, lobbies and committee-rooms, which order was carried into effect at once. This resulted in closing the offices of the Associated Press and Western Union and B. & O. Telegraph companies and the ejectment of a reporter from their quarters in the senate wing of the capitol. The adverse report upon the nomination of Solicitor General John Goode was then taken up. It is said that the programme of operations in respect to this case had been arranged by republican members of the judiciary committee, by which Edmunds had assumed the task of speaking on the subject of Goode's alleged incompetency as evinced in decisions on file in the department of justice. To Hoar was assigned the task of explaining Goode's alleged connection with the tissue ballot system of carrying elections, while Ingalls was to dwell on Pan-Electric developments and Goode's connection with the matter. After a long debate the nomination of Goode was rejected, there being four majority against him. The session then ended, the doors of the senate and other doors were re-opened and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the speaker announced that the regular order was a vote on the demand for the previous question on the motion to refer to the committee on invalid pensions the message of the president vetoing the bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bracy.

Amid a great clear of confusion, Burrows of Michigan on the part of the republicans, and Watson of Indiana, representing the democrats, endeavored to come to some arrangement to prevent the time being frittered away with roll calls. They finally agreed that the demand for the previous question should be withdrawn and that Grosvenor of Ohio should be allowed 15 minutes to oppose the motion to refer, with permission to some democrat to reply in the desired.

Grosvenor said he desired to heap no recriminations on or condemnation upon the president for his veto messages. They were caused by a total misapprehension on the part of the president of his relation to the administration of the government. (Mr. Grosvenor) had read all the vetoes coming from that prolific source of vetoes, and he thought the reason was that the president understood it was his duty to examine carefully every act of congress, and if he as a member of congress would not vote for the bill he gave a sort of consideration of weight to the fact that the legislative branch of the government had acted affirmatively upon it. The president acted upon the idea that the executive had the right and it was his duty to decide absolutely on every question. Another idea of the president was that no private act should be approved unless there was a law authorizing it, totally obvious to the fact that congress was a law-making power and had the right to confer a pension on any body. Grosvenor then detailed the facts of the special bill under consideration, and commented on the fact, as he asserted, that the president had approved the Fitz-John Porter bill on the very day that he had vetoed the bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bracey, the mother of four sons, two of whom had died on the battlefield and two of whom were maimed for life. Fitz-John Porter would go on the pension roll, while Sally Ann Bracey would go to the poor house, and this was a government which undertook to say that it was dealing generously and liberally with its soldiers. The house was paralyzed and terrified by the veto of a single man. The proposition was tyrannical, in the direction of absolute usurpation, in the direction of turning from its normal position the congress of the United States and turning the administration and the generosity of the government to one man. (Applause on the republican side.)

Karson merely remarked in reply that he had [illegible] congress [illegible]

republican committee of the senate had reported that a woman ought not to be pensioned for the same reasons the president said he thought she ought not to be pensioned. (Applause on the democratic side.) Long of Massachusetts suggested that at that time the woman had a husband living, who was in receipt of a pension.

When the veto message of the bill granting a pension to Francis Demming was reached republicans demanded and were accorded half an hour for debate. After debate the message was referred without objection.

The next and last veto message upon the speaker's table was then laid before the house. It was a message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Joseph Rosiser, and as this case is regarded as presenting especially strong features the republicans determined to make a fight over its reference.

Burrows of Michigan vigorously assailed the veto and maintained that there was no reason why the bill should be referred to the committee. There were no facts to be ascertained and in such cases it was customary to act upon the veto without reference. The most noteworthy case was the veto of President Arthur on the Fitz-John Porter bill. That bill had been immediately considered by the house without reference to a committee. The president had vetoed the Rosiser bill because he had not been mustered in at the time he received his wounds. It was true Rosiser had not taken an oath to defend the constitution but he had been defending the constitution against domestic enemies of the flag. A man who with enthusiasm and patriotism went to the defense of the constitution without taking the oath to defend it was entitled to some consideration. A man who would without taking the oath to defend the constitution on the defense it was entitled to as much consideration as a man who took the oath to defend the flag and then violated that oath, and yet Joseph Rosiser's pension bill was vetoed, and Fitz-John Porter was put on the rolls. (Applause on the republican side.)

Warner of Ohio believed this to be a meritorious case and to be in the line of a precedent, but he thought it ought to be referred to the committee.

Showalter of Pennsylvania commended the president for his fearless course, and thought that the other side was making a blunder in trying to make the discussion a party question.

Springer said he would not discuss the pending question, the veto message of the president thereon except to call attention to the fact that it was first vetoed in the pension office in 1882 by Commissioner Dudley, but gentlemen on the other side of the chamber had taken advantage of the discussion to attack the president and the democratic party and to charge that they were opposed to granting pensions. Nothing would be further from the truth. During the entire eight years of Grant's administration only 542 private pensions were granted. During the 47th congress, which was republican in both branches, only 151 private pensions bills were passed, but during the last or 48th congress, which contained a majority of democrats in this house, and when the gentleman from Indiana (Watson) was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions there were 552 of such bills passed and became laws; and during this congress, since December last, congress has passed 665 private pension bills, of which about 575 have either been signed by President Cleveland or have become laws without his action. He has vetoed about 90 private pension bills, but more had passed and become laws during his administration, into such a time, than were passed during the eight years of Grant's administration. General Black, commissioner of pensions, had granted over 1,000,000 certificates to pensioners since he assumed the duties of his office, being 10 per cent more than had ever been issued by any of his predecessors during the same length of time. The treasury of the United States testified to the effect of General Black's increased efficiency to the administration of the pension office. The payments of pensions during the fiscal year just ended exceeded those of the previous fiscal year by $8,600,000, but notwithstanding this increased pension payments there has been a net reduction in expenditures during the past fiscal year of over $16,000,000 as compared with the fiscal year of 1885. Excluding pensions, the reduction of ordinary expenses for 1886 as compared with 1885 amounted to $21,500,000. This statement was made from the treasury department. Springer asserted that the pension office had been previous to Gen. Black's administration run in the interest of republican party. During the last presidential year the number of claims of applicants for pensions considered by examining surgeons in certain states were very significant. In Maine, a contested state, there were 770 cases considered in each congressional district. In Massachusetts, really republican, where no special local efforts were required, the number so considered was only 291 in each district. In Illinois, really republican, the number so considered was only 460 in each district. Thus it would seem where there were great political contests during the last presidential year the business of the pension office was concentrated to the neglect of worthy applicants who happened to reside in states really republican or hopeless democratic.

The bill was referred, yeas 130, nays 18. This cleared the speaker's table of veto messages. The house then resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill, and by a vote of yeas 12[illegible], nays 86, concurred in the action of the committee of the whole on agreeing to an amendment making an appropriation to meet the Fox and Wisconsin river claims.

Pending further action the house took a recess until 8 o'clock; evening session to be for consideration of pension bills.

The night session of the house was a seven hours' continuous session which generally characterized Friday nights. It was envened by a speech by Mr. Wallace of Louisiana, in opposition to private pension bills, and facetious remarks of members who interrupted him from time to time and indulged in considerable badinage.

At 11:30 adjourned.

The Payne Bribery.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The senate committee on privileges and elections held a meeting this morning at which the reports of the majority and minority in the Payne case were read, but no time was offered for discussion and consideration and another meeting will be held before they are made public and such recommendations as they may deem best.

Crops in Prussia.

BERLIN, July 12.—An official report says that while the prospect of Prussian crops, especially those of rye and wheat, are generally satisfactory, the outlook in several districts of Silesia is bad. Oats, barley and potatoes [illegible]

THE ENGLISH ELECTION.

Tories Have a Majority Over All Other Parties.

Already Planning Their Programme of Coercion.

Lord Hartington Re-Elected to the New House.

Chevying, the ex-Secretary for Ireland, Defeated.

English Elections.

LONDON, July 9.—Up to 2 this afternoon 263 conservatives, 54 unionists, 183 Gladstonites and 67 Parnellites had been elected to the commons.

The tories have won Chippenham, Wilts, and Malden and Essex from the liberals, Lord Henry Bruce defeating Barrister Fletcher (Gladstonian), in the former and C. W. Gray beating E. J. Barnard (Gladstonian) in the latter. These two accessions make the total unionist gains 33. The tories are today carrying the English counties by sweeping majorities. The unionists today succeeded in returning Invanessbourgh, rejecting Robert Bannatine; Dudley, Warwickshire, where they rejected James William Barclay; Tavistock, Burgess rejecting W. P. Sinclair; and Marylebone, where they re-elected Thomas Charlesson. M. Conway (Parnellite) has been re-elected for North Leitrim, and T. E. G. Parnell for South Louth. At 4 this afternoon the tories had elected 263 candidates, unionists 55, Gladstonians 133, Parnellites 70. The tories say they are confident of electing 320 candidates.

LONDON, July 9.—John Dillon, who has been stumping the Warwick district against Mr. Lyon, George M. Trevelyan, who left the cabinet when Gladstone introduced his home rule bill, in a speech today referred to the past three months where statesmen had sought to bring forward a measure of kindness and justice to Ireland.

The total unionist poll up to 6 p. m. today was 1,016,628 and the total Gladstonian poll 949,592. Herbert Gladstone speaking at the Liberal club said it was strongly probable that there would be another election within two months. Mr. Schnadhorst writes: "The election turned. There will be another election in six months." The Earl of Aberdeen has intimated that he expects to leave Ireland on the change of government.

At midnight the total number of unionists returned was 319 and of Gladstonians 230.

LONDON, July 10.—Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, who with Chamberlain resigned from the cabinet to oppose Gladstone's Irish policy, has been defeated as a unionist in Hawick for parliament. In the last election Trevelyan was returned as a liberal without opposition. This year John Dillon stumped the district against him, denouncing him for opposition to the premier's policy toward Ireland, and pointing out the unreasonableness of Trevelyan's attitude in view of the fact that he had been chief secretary for Ireland and knew by actual observation the merits of the issue. The result has been that out of a total of 5016 votes polled in Hawick burghs Mr. Brown, the Gladstone candidate, received a majority of 30, obtaining 2523 to 2493 secured by Trevelyan. The announcement of the result has produced a sensation throughout the country. The liberals are now predicting that Hartington will also be defeated by the Gladstonian candidate in Rosendale, Lancashire. The election takes place Monday. In the last election Hartington was returned as a liberal by a majority of 1832 in a total poll of 10,298. As opposition to the government's Irish policy induced liberals to ask Michael Davitt to contest Rosendale. Davitt has resigned and has declined, assuming that Lord Hartington's attitude was purely partisan and disinterested, and subsequently liberals and Parnellites found reason to suspect that Hartington's opposition to the premier had an interior purpose, and at the last moment they determined to contest the district. Hartington's opponents do not, however, make public their reasons for so doing. They will be able to give them in the face of Trevelyan.

Tories and unionists combined have beaten Timothy Healy, Parnellite, in South Londonderry, Thomas Lea, the unionist candidate, receiving 4737 votes to Healy's 4620. The entire poll was 9360 votes, a falling off of 515 from the last election. Healy, however, increased his vote 800 over that polled last year, but the liberals and tories combined, unionists, instead of voting for tory and liberal, as last year.

The tories have won 66 seats, seven from unionists and 59 from liberals. The liberals have won 25, Parnellites one, and unionists four. The new unionists 37. Two hundred and eighty-eight tories have been elected, 61 unionists, 145 liberals and 72 Parnellites, Viscount Barong, unionist, has defeated C. Magnac, Gladstonian, of North Bedfordshire. This is a unionist gain. Tories have defeated unionists' candidates in South Essex, where [illegible] Theobald, tory, is elected over [illegible] Westlake, radical unionist. In Berwick, Northumberland, [illegible] Trevelyan, ex-secretary for Scotland

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Denver and Rio Grande Sold to the Bondholders.

Official Reports to the Agricultural Bureau on the Crops.

Authorities in Favor of a Military Post at Denver.

Sale of the D. & R. G

DENVER, July 12.—The property of the D. & R. G. Railway company was sold to-day at 12 o'clock by Louis H. Meyer and John A. Stewart, trustees of the consolidated mortgage, who had been appointed special commissioners by Judge Hallett of the United States circuit court by decree entered on the 5th of May last. The property was purchased by George Coppell, Arnold Marcus, Robert B. Minturn, Theodore H. A. Tromp and John J. Stadiger, a purchasing committee acting under what has been known as the "Coppell reorganization," for fifteen millions. This sale was in reality a nominal one, as the property was purchased for the benefit of the bondholders and stockholders who came in under the plan of reorganization. Less than $50,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds, $100,000 general mortgage bonds, and 5,000 shares of stock are now outstanding.

The property will at once be reorganized under the name of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company, and William S. Jackson, the receiver, will be made first president. The company went into default upon coupons falling due on the first day of July 1884, and a bill for the appointment of a receiver was filed July 12th of the same year, so that foreclosure has been carried through and sale made exactly two years from the date of the original appointment of the receiver. Under the plan of reorganization fixed charges will be reduced to 4 per cent on the new consolidated mortgage bonds, and will be brought largely within the net earnings of 1885, which have been already considerably exceeded in the corresponding months of the present year. No receiver's certificate has been issued and the present current indebtedness of the receiver is understood to be more than covered by cash assets in his hands.

Condition of Crops

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July report of the agricultural bureau says the average condition on July 1st of winter wheat has declined from 92.7 to 91, and of spring wheat from 95 to 86. The average condition of cotton has declined from 87.7 to 86. The acreage of corn has very slightly declined in the middle states and in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, with some increase in the other states of the south, which is the largest west of the Mississippi. In the Ohio valley the acreage is nearly the same as in 85. West of the Mississippi the increase is heavy, in Kansas 20 per cent, Nebraska 10, Dakota 10. The total increase is [illegible] or about two and a half million acres. Corn is late on the Atlantic coast from wet weather, cool nights and slow germination. In many situations the seed rotted and replanting became necessary. Instances are reported of planting three times, yet there is generally a fair stand and the crop is growing and healthy, and with seasonable July weather will make a full yield. It suffered quite as much on the gulf coast, where wet areas are still more unpromising. Uplands generally bear a vigorous growth, while in gray soils and bottoms the plants are yellowing and spindling. Some of the areas have already been abandoned in some parts of Texas by dry weather but abundant recent rains will suffice for a good crop in the eastern and central counties. Arkansas shows a high condition, but Tennessee reports injury from low temperature and excess of rain. The great corn belt of the west reports medium to high condition, growing better from Ohio to Kansas. In the Missouri valley the average is better than the Ohio river and lake region. There is a full stand in Missouri, vigorous and even growth and ten days earlier than last year. Kansas returns are equally favorable. Insect injuries have nowhere been serious. The chinch bug is now threatening some localities in the west. The general average is 95 against 94 last year and 96 in 1884.

The condition of spring wheat has declined from 95 to 83 in consequence of high temperature, drying winds and lack of rain. In the principal states the decline has been Wisconsin from 97 to 95, Minnesota 9? to 75, Iowa 100 to 90, Nebraska ?? to 85 and Dakota 99 to 8?. The condition of oats over 85, a decline of 7 points. Rye maintains its position, averaging 95. The average of barley is 90

Denver as a Military Post

DENVER, July 15.—The Times Washington special says: The senate committee on military affairs has reported favorably Teller's bill appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a military post at Denver. Concerning the bill General Sheridan writes that troops at Forts Lyon and Union could be advantageously quartered at Denver at much less expense. The secretary of war writes that this bill involves the question of abandonment of numerous small forts and concentration of larger forces at strategic points. Denver should be one of the points at which one of the permanent military posts should be located. The committee reports Denver as admirably adapted for the purpose and recommends the passage of the bill.

Assayer of the Mint.

DENVER, July 10.—The Times Washington special says: It is stated to-day at headquarters that the position of assayer in charge of the Denver branch mint, before Posey S. Wilson has been offered Dr. Munson, recently superintendent of the Bassick mine at Rosita and at one time connected with works for ore treatment in Denver and [illegible] other points in the state. The story of Dr. Munson's selection runs as follows: After Wilson's rejection by the senate the position of assayer in charge was offered to Hon. James B. Grant. A polite refusal for obvious reasons was the result, whereupon the democratic ex-governor was asked to name a man for the position. The governor in his letter to Director Kimball took a double view of the situation, and said if the nomination was to be made on political grounds or for the purpose of helping the party he would recommend Adair Wilson of Del Norte, but if the appointment was to be made on scientific grounds with a view to special fitness then Dr. Munson would fill the bill. The director favors the special fitness rule and hence the telegraph is being employed to-day in searching for Dr. Munson, who is somewhere in the San Juan country.

Preparing for the Transfer

DENVER, July 10.—In connection with the transfer of the Denver & Rio Grande railway from Receiver Jackson to officers of the company, which takes place next Monday under order of Judge Hallett's court, the following party, composed mainly of Rio Grande bond and stockholders, arrived from the east this morning in their special car and are stopping at the Windsor: New York—Mr and Mrs. George Coppell, George A. Stewart, L. A. Meyer, Robert B. Minturn, Charles A. Da Costa, A. Marcus, Edward W. Sheldon, Wm. Wagner. Philadelphia—Mr and Mrs. Samuel Dixon, Dr. DaCosta and [illegible] Stodiger. Amsterdam—[illegible] Tromp, representing the Dutch syndicate. Messrs. Stewart and Meyer are special commissioners and trustees under the consolidated mortgage and will conduct the sale, which will take place at the office of the shops in Burnham at 12 o'clock noon next Monday, when the road, its franchises, and all its equipments, will be transferred at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash. The committee, representing the consolidated bondholders, consists of Messrs. Coppell (chairman), Minturn, Tromp, Marcus and Stodiger. Messrs Dixon and DaCosta are attorneys of the committee and William Warner is secretary of the Rio Grande. The party will remain in Denver four or five days following the confirmation of the sale by Judge Hallett. A meeting of the directors will take place, at which a president and other officers will be chosen, and the construction of branch lines to Aspen and Ouray [illegible].

A Lockout Begun

BOSTON, July 15.—The lockout in tanneries and currying shops at Peabody and Salem was fully inaugurated this morning, and in accordance with a vote of the Knights of Labor at their meeting last evening the men refused to go to work in those shops where the notice of the executive committee has been posted. This affects not only the tanners but likewise the curriers. There are 54 tanneries and they employ an average of 20 tanners. The tanners' strike includes journeymen, teamsters and others. There are only three places as far as known where notice has not been posted. The men all went to the shops this morning. The bosses were all present in the shops, where they had been in the habit of beginning work at 6 o'clock. They were refused admission, and in others they pulled notices posted and left. The result is that over 1000 men are now idle. Both sides are firm.

Off for the North

NEW YORK, July 12.—Colonel Gilder, Herald representative, will start this evening on an exploring expedition of the unknown regions to the north of the American continent. He will take passage at New London, Conn., on the northern whaler Era, which will lay him on Cumberland inlet, where he hopes with a boat to reach the most northern latitudes yet touched, and if possible to plant the American standard on the north pole. Colonel Gilder accompanied Lieutenant Schwatka in his search for the remains of the Sir John Franklin expedition. William Griffiths is the only white man who accompanies him. Gilder will take with him a number of firearms, and provisions for one year. They propose to live on the [illegible] on fish and game. Gilder expects to find an open sea to some extent, but not navigable.

Colorado Railroad Rates

DENVER, July 9.—General Freight Agent Munroe of the Union Pacific arrived from Omaha this morning and had a conference to-day with General Agent Crosby of the Burlington and Agent Keeler of the Union Pacific and Superintendent Foutz of the Denver, Utah and Pacific. The result arrived at is such change in the Union Pacific rates from the river to Longmont as will restore to Denver the distribution for that territory. All roads profess willingness to so arrange rates as to bring about this result, which it is believed will be accomplished, thereby removing one of the obstacles now in the path of the Colorado Railway association.

Cleveland Coming to Colorado

DENVER, July 9.—The Times this evening says: President Cleveland has written a personal friend at Colorado Springs signifying that he will make Colorado a short visit between the present time and the first of October. Although in political texture he differs from the big majority of Colorado people he as the chief magistrate of the nation will be accorded a hearty welcome. It is understood that he will be a guest of Hon. Lyman K. Bass of Colorado Springs, the present attorney for the D. & R. G. road, and who at one time was the president's law partner in Buffalo.

Counterfeit Leadville Bonds

DENVER, July 12.—A Leadville special to the News says: City Clerk Lynch to-day received from a party in Chicago coupons on a number of bonds issued in 1884 which according to records in his office and the city treasurer's as well were long since paid. Much uneasiness is felt in consequence, as it is feared the entire issue has been counterfeited, and which is good and which is bad may be hard to tell.

Entitled to the Money.

DENVER, July 12.—Governor Eaton to-day decided that the reward of $500 offered by the state for information leading to the arrest of the murderer of [illegible] C. Whitman should go to Clara Foutz, the colored man to whom Green made his confession, and also the first man who first gave the information to the governor as to who the murderer was.

Dissatisfied Operators.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Representatives of the Western Union Telegraph company of this city state that four operators at Omaha have stopped work and the remaining thirty-three are at work. They also declare that no operators have stopped work at Ogden or other points. General Superintendent Clowry states that district superintendents have standing orders to arrange so that no over-time work shall be done but to keep on hand a sufficient force of men to obviate over-time.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—There is no intention of telegraph operators here going out on a strike. Nothing is known of any such movement. All the men here as far as known seem perfectly contented.

The Goode Case.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Ex Senator Johnston and Representatives Tucker, Cabell, Wise, Croxton and Trigg waited on the president this morning and urged the renomination of John Goode as solicitor general. They represented that Goode had not been fairly treated by the senate and was not given sufficient opportunity to refute the charges which led to his rejection. A member of the delegation has authority for the statement that the president after listening to their representations expressed sympathy for Goode and stated that he had the case under consideration but had not yet determined what course to pursue.

Explosion of Powder.

DENVER, July 13.—The powder works at Morrison, an experimental plant, was blown up yesterday evening. The building was totally destroyed and one of the employes, whose name has not yet been learned, was badly injured. The noise of the explosion was heard for miles around and is said to have affected the trout in Bear creek as far as Babcock's summer resort.

Fire at Fort Collins.

DENVER, July 10.—Reports just received here from Fort Collins bringing information that the [illegible] mills at that place, owned by the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., caught fire this morning and was totally destroyed. Loss $60,000, insurance $28,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day. David Turpie of Indianapolis to be U. S. attorney for the district of Indiana, vice John E. Lamb resigned. Geo. C. Munson to be assayer of U. S. mint at Denver.

Denver's Building

DENVER, July 9.—A Times Washington special says: Senator Teller offered an amendment to-day to the sundry civil bill raising the limit of appropriation for the Denver public building to $575,000.

Managers' Vacations

DENVER, July 15.—S. C. Cooper, manager of the Tribune Republican, left here this evening for a few days visit to Leadville, and Col. John Arkins, manager of the News, started for a ten days' trip to Chicago and New York.

The Anarchists' Jury.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The last jurors in the anarchists' trial were obtained this afternoon and accepted by both sides. Nearly one thousand persons had been examined and 23 full court sessions have been held to achieve this result.

Base Ball

At Philadelphia—Boston 5, Philadelphia 5.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 1, Detroit 8.
At Kansas City—Chicago 14, Kansas City 2.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 4.
At Pittsburg—Metropolitans 3, Pittsburg 5.
At Louisville—Baltimore 5, Louisville 3.
At St. Louis—Athletics 1, St. Louis [illegible].
At Washington—Washington 2, New York 5.

Government Finances

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A statement prepared at the treasury department shows receipts of the government so far this month exceeded [illegible] less than the expenditures, and unless an improvement occurs before the end of the month the public debt statement to be issued August 1st will show little if any decrease. Payments are unusually heavy, over $10,000,000 having been paid out this week on pensions alone.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The cabinet at its meeting to-day discussed the action of the house yesterday in passing the resolution providing for the use of surplus in excess of 100 million dollars in redemption of United States bonds, and the prospects of the resolution in the senate. Another question considered was the advisability of transferring of Indians from Arizona to Indian territory.

A Disastrous Explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—While workmen were unloading a wagon filled with torpedo artillery material to-day being purchased from the government a 9 inch shell, supposed to have been properly unloaded, exploded. A group of workmen and others numbering 6 persons, including four children, were killed. Several more were injured.

King Ludwig's Memory.

MUNICH, July 15.—Queen Dowager Marie has ordered the construction at her own expense of a memorial chapel on the bank of Lake Starnberg, at the place where the bodies of her son, King Ludwig, and Dr. Von Gudden were found.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Indications for Colorado—Local rains, followed by fair weather.

The Denver Opinion was sold at mortgage sale yesterday to Chas. W. Bottler for $575.

The Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres with a suite of 5 persons arrived at Brussels yesterday.

A terrible rain storm visited Baltimore last night, in the western section, a kind of a water spout, unroofing many houses and doing other damage.

In the ocean race of steam yachts yesterday Jay Gould's Atalanta beat W. E. Connor's Yosemite in the first class. Jefferson's Henrietta made the best time of the second class boats.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

Incidents of the Election Campaign in England.

Weakness of the Expulsion of the French Princes.

The Last Days of the Mad King of Bavaria.

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LONDON, June 26, 1886

The Irish nationalists are fighting the battle no more in Ireland, where their cause is gained, but in England, especially in London. It is a strange sight to see English crowds welcome and cheer Parnell, Sexton, Michael Davitt. At a large meeting held in St. James hall last Wednesday, it was the Irish ex-political convict—a great patriot—who had the pleasure of proposing a vote of thanks to her majesty's government. *Tempora mutantur!* Dear old John Bull! There is no such man as he to make a virtue of necessity!

Lord Randolph Churchill has deemed it consistent with good taste to send an address to his constituents, in which he refers to Mr. Gladstone's attitude as one of "senile vanity," and his effort to pacify Ireland as one "to gratify the ambition of an old man in a hurry." The young tory democrat can eclipse any fishwife of Billingsgate in language and abuse. A costermonger rising from the [illegible] of his wheelbarrow and yelling abuse at a successful rival would refrain from competition with this descendant of the great Marlborough. But the noble lord will not attempt to defend himself. He once heard a diplomat say that "it was not Gladstone's insult to Austria (in 1879) that damaged him so much in Europe, but his apology, in 1880, when he came back to power." Lord Randolph has taken the moral to heart, and he goes on his way without explanations or apologies. The address of the young tory leader will greatly help the liberals.

We were much amused at the beginning of the week by the issue of a Fenian manifesto, declaring that the true Irish patriots would never be satisfied until the last link that tied Ireland to England had been broken, and that dynamite would soon be again resorted to in order to attain this end. But the author of the supposed manifesto is too clever by half, and it is easy to see that it is nothing but a base electioneering dodge. Yet the conservative papers have made capital of it and used it as a warning to the electors who are ready to record their votes to Mr. Gladstone and his followers. Mr. Michael Davitt hints that the author of this document is an editor of a weekly Irish paper, now extinct, which pretended at one time to represent the views of the extreme Irish nationalists. This gentleman, it would appear, failing after repeated applications to obtain money or employment from Mr. Parnell, has been for some time the special dynamite revolutionist contributor to a London conservative evening paper, and is now on the pamphleteering staff of the Loyal and Patriotic union. All this is very discreditable to the conservatives, and their "Fenian Manifesto" an unscrupulous manoeuvre. They must feel that their cause is a very poor one, as is shown by the following frank remark, made by a prominent conservative statesman to a foreign correspondent in the lobby of the house of commons: "What with Salisbury's twenty years of coercion, Carnarvon hand in glove with Parnell, and Randolph's cursed election address, the tory party is pretty thoroughly up a tree just now."

The Comte de Paris has left France for England, Prince Napoleon for Switzerland, and his son Victor for Belgium. For the first time in his life, Prince Victor must feel that he is an important personage, a danger to the republic. Poor boy! I do not suppose he ever dreamed of such an honor. Since the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris has no doubt been a serious rival to the republic. But the republicans have committed an act of tyranny against him, they have committed one of stupid weakness against the Napoleons, who have not and never had the remotest chance of ever coming again to the French throne. Napoleon was possible in 1851, because and simply because, he bore the glorious name of the victor of Austerlitz; but now a Napoleon only bears the name of the vanquished of Sedan; he is an impossibility. And when the expulsion extends to the insignificant son of Napoleon, it becomes ridiculous, and can only for a few days give a little lustre to a perfect nonentity. However this may be it is evident that, by constantly meeting the wishes of the advanced republican party, the French prime minister has shown to the world that it is not a case of monarchy versus republic in France now, but a case of republic versus revolution. This is enough to make one grow reflective.

The good Bavarians to the number of about 25,000 turned out to see the remains of their beloved king carried to the grave. They were wonderfully attached to this man whose reign began so auspiciously. In spite of the proofs brought forward, they, most of them, still refuse to believe in his insanity, and their grief broke forth in sobs as the funeral procession passed. In the minds of unbiased persons, however, there is no room for doubt that poor King Louis had been mad for several years before his death, though it was only lately that his madness began to be dangerous to those about him. His servants must have had a lively time of it on the whole. They might have complained occasionally of harsh treatment, as for instance when one of them was compelled to wear a black mask for two months as punishment for some trifling mistake made in waiting at table; but they could scarcely complain of the monotony of their existence, for they were evidently treated with unlooked for severity one day, and exalted to great honors the next, in delightfully unforeseen style. The poor bedlamite king used to make one of his sane servants go about with a black mask on his forehead to indicate that his brain was affected. There would be something ridiculous in all this if it were not so sad. As for his ministers, they were condemned to death for the easiest trifle, and their royal liege was happy in the belief that his sentences were carried out. Once he sent for seven men from Munich to transform one of the Hohenschwangau mountains into a volcano. From papers discovered these last findings, this is what we were to have had, if the king had lived. One of his lackeys was to have been prime minister. In honor of another there was to have been a grand fete at which all the royal household were to figure in Turkish costumes. The endless follies of the king had cost 13,000,000 francs, and how to [illegible] tops of inaccessible mountains was a question with him, so that the servants were enjoined—by one royal writing—to form themselves into bands of brigands and pillage the banks of Vienna, Berlin and Munich. The poor lunatic had evidently gone back to the feudal ages, and was in blissful ignorance of the existence of German Cluppes and Griffiths—"the safemen"—those friends of the banker.

It is curious what a want exists in the breast of man for a chapel of some kind. Let the man be ever so much an unbeliever, he still feels want. His very unbelief takes the place of a creed to him, and he wants a place to recite it in. He must draw others unto him and persuade them, he likes to feel that he is not alone in his ideas, and a meeting house with some kind of ceremony is a necessity to him. In the time of the French revolution, the goddess reason had her worshippers and her temple, and the same want is still felt by some of the countrymen of those wayward spirits who did her honor. At least this is what might have occurred to any one looking in at the *Salle Rivoli* in Paris last Wednesday evening; an altar on which stood two busts, one of Garibaldi the other of Victor Hugo, each hung round with the flags of their country. For priests and deacons there were two members of parliament. For choir the young ladies of the anti-clerical school at Montreuil. For hymns they substituted revolutionary or patriotic songs. Instead of the reading of the holy scriptures, some one gave a reading from "*Les Pauvres Gens*" of Victor Hugo and the catechism of the "Rights of Man." The ceremony was opened by a panegyric of the great poet, and of Garibaldi, who was compared to Julius Caesar (a poor compliment coming from a descendant of the Gauls) and finished with the Marseillaise. Just before the close of the proceedings a little maiden of tender years stood up, and, in her infantine voice, thanked her mistress in the name of her schoolfellows for having brought them to that noble ceremony, for what was there more noble than to venerate great genius. "We have been under the glorious sun of the republic," said the little oratress, "but we lack one thing and that is the separation of church and state. We look to you *Messieurs les Deputes*, to give us this blessing very soon." Frantic applause, followed by the great national anthem, concluded the proceedings, and the worshippers dispersed. Such ceremonies always make one think of Voltaire's celebrated saying: "If God does not exist, men would have to invent him."

The annals of drink again! A Warwickshire lady misunderstood the use of the water butt last Monday. This person retired to bed on Sunday evening and was followed by her husband, who slept the sleep of the righteous until an early hour in the morning. When he woke up he found that the polar star of his existence was missing. A search was instituted in the cellars, the attics, everywhere, but without avail. Finally an adjournment was made to the garden, and while some of the party examined the cucumber frames, others directed their attention to the receptacle for rain water. There the unfortunate lady was found, like the hero of the song, "all in the downs." She was no more. Near the spot was discovered the cause of all her sorrow—an empty whisky bottle. She had evidently lost her spirits and sought to obtain a fresh supply from her husband's stock. The result was most unsatisfactory, and under the influence of the firewater the lady went wrong, flew to the water-butt, and obtained relief. The coroner held the usual inquest, and the jury found that the lady had committed suicide "while in a state of temporary insanity." The husband is quite well.

John Bull undoubtedly [illegible] the other day. It appears that [illegible] attempt was made to extort money from an English man by an ex-commissary of police. John, instead of resorting to the slow, prosaic judicial process of bringing up the man before a court of justice, applied his fist to the individual's head, and was himself subsequently brought up before a magistrate. Now as a rule, punching a man's head is attended with unpleasant consequences for the puncher. But in this case John was acquitted, while the Frenchman was administered three months imprisonment. This act of justice may tend to improve the *entente cordiale* some time impaired by the rumor of the French flag having been hoisted in the New Hebrides, which rumor, after all, has turned out to be nothing but a hoax.

MAX O'RELL.

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A number of unimportant house bills passed, after which the senate took up the river and harbor bill.

Mr. McMillan, who has charge of it moved an order that the bill be recommitted to the committee on commerce, with instructions to amend as voted by the senate committee of the whole, except that in each item of the bill and in the aggregate there be a reduction of 50 per cent; that the committee amend the bill accordingly (and not otherwise) and report.

An amendment relating to the Calumet river was agreed to.

An amendment accepting the grant of Illinois and Michigan canal and for the construction of the Hennepin canal was adopted, yeas 27, nays 20.

Without progressing further with the bill the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill passed increasing to $250,000 the limit of cost of public buildings at Galveston and appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Oshkosh, Wis.

The house then went into committee of the whole for consideration of the surplus resolution.

Morrison of Illinois offered the following amendment: "The surplus of the balance herein referred to shall be the available surplus ascertained according to the form of statement of the U. S. treasury of assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States employed June 30, 1884."

Mr. Hewitt of New York then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. The resolution, he said, provided that whenever the surplus exceeded $100,000,000 calls for bonds should be made. The result would be that if there was a hundred and [illegible] the surplus all must be paid and the reserve would be reduced to [illegible] the gentleman from Illinois did not intend to do that, he had better modify the language of the resolution so as to provide that when the surplus reached $110,000,000 there should be a call. The gentleman from Illinois based his advocacy of the resolution on the saving of interest. Assuming that $75,000,000 was the amount which would have to be paid out, the saving in interest would be about two and a quarter millions. The gentleman said it would release from the treasury $100,000,000 which would go into the channels of trade, give employment to 100,000 men and support 500,000 people. The gentleman was too familiar with the principles which governed business not to know that if this act should impair public confidence the saving of two and a quarter millions would be a case of saving at the spigot and wasting it at the bung hole, instead of giving employment to 100,000 men 100,000 men would be dismissed from employment on the very first day that the public realized that under the action of this resolution the stability of the treasury was impaired and its ability to meet its obligations was undermined. Such a consideration as the saving of two and a quarter millions was trifling in comparison with the danger and disturbance which would result if the financial operations of the government were seriously impaired by the operations of the resolution. The gentleman was mistaken in supposing the release of this money from the treasury would put a single man to work. There were to-day idle in New York more than $75,000,000 of unemployed capital. If that capital could be made profitable it would be employed. If this $75,000,000 came from the treasury it would not be given to men who were short of means. It would be paid to bondholders who would simply pocket the proceeds in a market already abounding with capital, and not a single human being would be employed by reason of the release. He did not consider that the action of the committee on ways and means and the committee on rules was a declaration of war against the administration. If the resolution should be accepted, however, he should regard it as a vote of want of confidence in the policy of the administration. The democratic party believed in honest money, and the president of the United States when he accepted the nomination of his party planted himself squarely on the declaration of the platform. He went into no detail. He accepted it in a broad and generous declaration, and the president regarded his promise to observe the declaration of the platform as binding upon his conscience and action as was his oath to support the constitution and maintain the laws of his country. The president has never left the country in doubt as to how he construed that platform. Masters of finance had begun to prepare for the hour of danger and collapse which they thought would be inevitable. He knew three of the greatest institutions in the city of New York, he would not name them lest he should bring down upon them the condemnation of less enlightened men, that accumulated more than $25,000,000 in gold as a preparation for the change they thought was coming.

Warner—Did the change come?

Hewitt—It did not, thanks to Grover Cleveland and the magnificent administration of the treasury department which has carried its fame all over the world. In conclusion he thus summed up his objections to the resolutions: Four months after its passage the country would be brought back to the condition in which it had been on the fourth of March, 1885, and gold would be withdrawn from circulation. The moment that occurred millions of men would lose their daily employment. Then a demand would come for greenbacks and the long struggle for sound currency would end in fiat money. Of course when the country had passed through the valley of death which it had once traveled with tears and lamentations, made wiser by sufferings taught by bitter experience, it would slowly retrace its steps to the basis of honest money. The money which the democratic party from the time of Jefferson to the present had insisted on was the only money for the people. The best money, money which measured all other money—gold—was not too good for workingmen, not too good for orphans and widows, not too good for the citizen who wished that justice should be established and maintained in this land forever. The policy of the administration was to keep gold and silver married for better or for worse, one as good as the other, neither the better half of the other, but when the time came that a choice must be made between them the president of the United States would adhere as he had promised and sworn to do to that standard of value which paid debts in the value in which at the time the debts were contracted.

[illegible] conservative [illegible] He contended [illegible] to be paid [illegible] a quarter of a [illegible]

[illegible] million dollars just what was done when 44 and a half million were paid in on account of the sinking fund in the last fiscal year. He had no hesitation in saying that, in his opinion the [illegible] in the treasury to-day were perfectly adequate for the purposes [illegible] the debt to the full amount proposed. He did not wish any gentleman to confuse this question with the apprehension which prevailed in the mind of the gentleman from New York (Hewitt). This was a mere matter of business. Without questioning any of his motives, he wished to say that if these bonds, due and payable at the option of the government, were held by individual capitalists the house would not hear this complaint against the resolution. (Applause) It was because it bore on the national banks to the extent of $100,000,000 of their 3 per cents. That, he thought, was the mainspring of the hostilities to the measure. He knew of no better way of maintaining the government's credit and strengthening it than by paying its interest bearing bonds and indebtedness.

The general debate then closed and the five-minute debate began and ran on without interest for half an hour. The amendment offered by Morrison this morning was adopted without division. The amendment offered by McKinley yesterday was rejected. The joint resolution was then passed, yeas 207, nays 67. The joint resolution now goes to the senate.

Mistress of the Situation

From the Philadelphia Times

One evening not long ago a herd of Angora goats that were being herded by Miss Teresa [illegible] on Lost river, Idaho, came home in a [illegible] crushed pell mell for the corral, a [illegible] some eight feet high. They were shut in by the young shepherdess, no male [illegible] family being home at the time [illegible] the foothills no cause [illegible] In the night Miss [illegible] whining at her [illegible] saw from the window [illegible] moonlight some [illegible] in the [illegible] almost [illegible] four mountain lions and [illegible] hesitation attacked them [illegible] two of the lions jumped the [illegible] other two rushed to [illegible] the goats, who near [illegible] mistress to death. She [illegible] just in time to deal a well directed blow at one monster who was [illegible] her throat. She laid him out, [illegible] then both fled. [illegible] fifty of the valuable goats were found dead and thirty wounded. Fourteen of the latter died afterward.

Bostonian Self Possession

From the Boston Courier

A lady and her son who reside in Commonwealth avenue were recently seated in a railway station when their attention was drawn to a woman who, as soon as she entered, placed herself in front of the mirror, and with the apparent freedom of her own room adjusted the different parts of her dress, untied and retied her bonnet, tightened her shoe lacings, shook and rearranged her dolman, pushed to and fro the bouffant part of her skirt, at which point the lady said to her son, sotto voce: "Did you ever see such primping?" In a few moments more the woman [illegible] stepped in front of the lady, poked her [illegible] in the face, and asked: "And is it any of your business?" To which the lady replied slowly without the movement of a muscle or the slightest change of expression: "Not the slightest."

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application at the office

JOB WORK.

... Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

A crank went through the rapids at Niagara in a barrel, and now he proposes giving a daily show.

Miss Cleveland intends to ignore the critics. She will be disappointed if they treat her in the same way.

In spite of the appeals of republicans the house voted "want of confidence in the administration," as Hewitt expressed it.

Senator Stanford says his entertainment of tramps cost him last year an average of $200 a month. And yet he was in need of help on his ranch.

The American colony in Canada has acquired a new member, this time a Nebraska banker. His victims were mostly farmers and the loss falls heavily on them.

Congress furnishes some queer incidents but one of the most remarkable is that a republican is allowed to be the only defender of a democratic president's financial policy.

President Cleveland's circular to office-holders on their participation in politics, which is published in our dispatches this morning, reads well. Republican hold-overs will regard it seriously.

High military authorities appear to favor the establishment of a post of the regular army at Denver. It would be in accordance with recent policy, which is to abandon outlying positions and concentrate at strategic points.

The prolonged spell of hot weather is causing a scarcity of water in Denver and an appeal is made to all the citizens to be as economical in its use as possible. It seems to be agreed by old residents that such extreme and continuous heat has not been experienced since the settlement of this town.

The popular vote does not show that the voice of the people of Great Britain was so decidedly against home rule as the overwhelming defeat of Gladstone was supposed to indicate. In a total vote of twenty-seven hundred thousand the difference is only eighty thousand.

The French republic is not likely to stop at the expulsion of the princes. In the form of a threat it is proposed to confiscate the property of the members of the House of Orleans. The Duke D'Aumale, against whom the decree of expulsion was pronounced yesterday, is the fourth son of Louis Philippe. The Duke De Chatres, who is advised not to test the legality of the republic's action, is the only brother of the Count of Paris.

The Denver Typographical union has followed up its ill-advised attempt to force an increase of wages by refusal to arbitrate its differences with the newspaper publishers. There is no reason to be found in the cost of living in Denver for making wages there the highest in the country; and if there were the presentation of the demand at a time when printers were scarce in the west was particularly ill-timed if an amicable adjustment was really desired.

Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes furnish the thick and thin republican organs, like the New York Tribune, material for a good deal of lofty sarcasm and appear to alarm the weak-kneed democratic newspapers. But if by any contingency Mr. Cleveland should receive a re-nomination at the end of his term of office it will be made clear that he has lost nothing with the people at large by his good sense and fearless conscientiousness in this matter.

The Canadian cabinet appear to be divided on the policy to be pursued in fishery matters, and a reorganization is predicted in the near future. It has just leaked out that the last meeting was a very stormy one and that personalities were indulged in by the premier and two of the ministers, one of whom has his resignation prepared for presentation on the return of Sir John Macdonald from the northwest. The premier is opposed to the harsh measures taken by the minister on fisheries.

A jury has been obtained at last for the trial of the anarchists charged with complicity in the recent riots at Chicago. Nearly one thousand men had to be examined to accomplish this result. The difficulty was principally in finding men who had not formed an opinion in the matter. Besides this the defense had exhausted more than two-thirds of its 160 peremptory challenges. A common reply of the men empanelled was, "I believe the prisoners are guilty." On the whole the anarchists have little cause for satisfaction in the preliminary proceedings.

Some person who has been examining the statistics of suicides in cities finds out that the percentage is largest in San Francisco and decreases as the Atlantic cities are approached. The only exception to this rule is that in Boston the percentage to population is larger than in Philadelphia, Brooklyn or Baltimore. Will not somebody now give us the proportionate amounts of liquor-drinking in American cities and show how the ratio tallies with the ratio of suicides?

England must be a good country in which to sue a newspaper for libel. Cyrus W. Field had great difficulty in serving a process on James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, and at last was allowed to go on without it. It would seem as though suit against an American newspaper by an American would naturally be brought in this country.

The reports of the senate committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Payne are given in our telegraphic report this morning. Out of nine members but two recommend investigation. Four members of Senator Payne's party make an elaborate defense of the senator from the charge of corruption and bribery, but their verdict is given in the Scotch form, "Not proven."

The Salem tanners and curriers have settled down to a trial of strength with their employes. The issue is the length of a day's work. The workmen asked for a day of ten hours, but employers refused and closed their shops. It would be for the interest of the bosses to yield. It has been proved to general satisfaction that a man cannot to advantage consume even ten hours in manual labor each day, viewed from the employer's stand point.

Indian Commissioner Atkins, whose appointment of Indian traders is under investigation, has the merit of frankness. Before the senate committee a few days ago he said he had refused to license some gentlemen upon the urgent demand of senators and representatives, who asked that certain traderships be given to some of their friends, and if that was a crime he had committed it. As the statutes give the sole power of appointment and control to the commissioner, it is not difficult to foresee the outcome of the inquiry.

The appearance of Mrs. Gladstone instead of her husband on the platform as a speaker at a political meeting in London is one of the most remarkable incidents of the great contest in England. It was at the East End. She read a brief letter from her husband and she followed it up with a vigorous appeal to the electors "to rally around our friend Mr. White" and "to help redress the wrongs of Ireland." Surely good times are ahead for the clergy and other professional public speakers if wives are to take loyally hold and help out on the speech-making.

The republican anti-saloon movement which was begun in New Jersey appears to be making headway elsewhere. At Boston a gathering of republican friends of temperance was held on Monday the 12th instant. The call bears the signatures of a large number of the solid men of Boston and states that, "it is the purpose of this conference to discuss the attitude which the republican party should be asked to maintain with reference to the temperance question, and to consider the propriety of sending delegates to the national conference of anti-saloon republicans called to meet in Chicago."

The long continuance of the dry, hot spell has had its effect on our water supply. The reservoir is drained, so that there is no pressure whatever from that source, and the only water running into the city comes directly from the eight-inch supply pipe. Our city officers are awake to the urgency of the occasion and the public should assist their efforts. The mayor has ordered the discontinuance of irrigation from the hydrants with certain exceptions which may be found in his proclamation in another column. There should be general compliance with these restrictions. The water allowed will be ample to keep the lawns alive. The pressure must be raised to make it efficient in case of fire. We are assured by good authority that under present conditions water could not be thrown effectively into the second stories of buildings. The necessity for an increase of the reserve supply will be apparent to all.

Whatever prejudices may exist in many minds against the elective system at Harvard college, it cannot be denied that since it came into operation the size of the classes has doubled and that the endowments of the college have been universally increased. President Eliot, whose term of office bids fair by the way to exceed that of any of his predecessors, stated in his address at the commencement dinner that the treasurer of the university when he closed his accounts for the current year would exhibit an increase of permanent funds of two millions dollars during the last ten years, beside seven large buildings, viz: the extension of the library building, Hemmenway gymnasium, Sever hall, the new Medical school, Austin hall, the Jefferson physical laboratory, and the natural history laboratories. The president also made mention of an unrestricted gift of $100,000 to the college during the past year from Mr. Francis Parker. It is about time for some of the rich men of Colorado to make generous gifts for the higher education. We heard recently with pleasure of one generous man of means in this state who said if he were worth three millions he would give half a million to Colorado college. We fancy that if somebody worth half a million were to give the proportionate amount of $80,000 to Colorado college it would be immensely acceptable. Why shouldn't Colorado become as famous as the old Bay state for its liberal givers?

Now that Mr. Gladstone has been defeated in his appeal to the country, there is considerable discussion among English politicians of the course he will take. The New York Tribune's correspondents have given attention to the subject, on which it has the following: "Mr. Gladstone's defeat involves an immediate change of government. His resignation will be deferred until the results of the elections are definitely declared, but there is every reason to believe that it will precede the meeting of parliament. This was the precedent followed by Mr. Disraeli in 1868, by Mr. Gladstone himself in 1874 and by Lord Beaconsfield in 1880. On each occasion the government of the day had appealed to the constituencies without success; and without waiting to confront a hostile parliament each prime minister promptly resigned and enabled his successor to write the queen's speech. Last November there was a departure from this rule and there was reason for it. The conservatives, while outnumbered by the liberals, were in alliance with the nationalists and the coalition had a clear majority. It was Lord Salisbury's duty as well as privilege to remain in office and meet parliament. But ordinarily when a prime minister has appealed to the country and been outvoted, it is only frittering away time to retain office. A government which has lost the confidence of the country is discredited. It has nothing to gain by facing parliament and being ignominiously expelled from power."

The death of Colonel Corkhill, who prosecuted the case against Garfield's assassin, has given newspaper correspondents an opportunity to exercise their imaginations which they were not slow to accept. The general aim of their fiction has been to show that Guiteau was the tool of an extensive conspiracy in which public men were engaged. The Washington Hatchet shows up the weakness of these efforts in the following:

Since the death of George B. Corkhill the Guiteau stories have begun to blossom, and the most gorgeous one is a yarn told by a correspondent of the New York Herald. It represents that Corkhill was visited by Guiteau's first wife a short time ago and that she had letters which showed that the assassination of Garfield was the result of a conspiracy, and that a publication of the facts would result in the "social ostracism" of at least two public men. These letters were to be given to Corkhill as a fee for procuring for another husband, whom she had around somewhere, a pension.

The weak point about the story is that the death of Corkhill does not destroy the evidence since it is still in the woman's hands if it exists at all. If there is such evidence it can be gotten easily enough now. If the correspondent believed in it why did he not pick it up before he indicated where it was?

Just prior to Garfield's assassination there was much clamor against him. The Robertson struggle was at white heat, and the air was full of hate. Many people wished him out of the way—although the wish was not even remotely related to assassination—and this feeling doubtless infected Guiteau. It combined with his own injured vanity and love of notoriety, and the assassination was the result. Any story that the shooting was the fruits of a "calm conspiracy" is too absurd to be considered for an instant. Corkhill had no reason to feel any remorse because Guiteau was hung, and we doubt if he ever did.

The first wife of Guiteau, about whom so much mystery is made, was here during the trial. She had not seen or heard of Guiteau for years prior to the killing and had married again. She lived in Leadville and her first knowledge of Guiteau's whereabouts was after he was put in jail, and she did not see him until he had been confined for several weeks. When she got here there was no possible way in which he could have handed her any papers. Every scrap he had had long been in the possession of the authorities. The story is bosh.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley will lecture throughout England next fall.

Ex-Attorney-General Brewster will this summer visit the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

The present feebleness of health of Mr. W. W. Corcoran is attributed solely to the extreme heat.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell recently entertained a party of anti-slavery veterans at her home in Dorchester.

King Ludwig of Bavaria used to drink white wine and champagne flavored with fresh violets. He often spent $50 a day for the flowers.

It is said that Colonel Boudinot, the Cherokee, had his hair cut short immediately after catching a glimpse of Secretary Lamar.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin says his appearance in the recent Portland parade was only the second time he had taken part in any such public demonstration.

The retention of the colonial and Indian exhibition as a permanency in London is now decided upon, and it will probably be put under the administrative control of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen.

"I owe more to cabdrivers than to any other persons in this world of material help and good guiding," wrote Mr Ruskin the other day, enclosing a check for $50 for the Cabdrivers' benevolent association of London.

Mr Marshall P. Wilder is an undoubted success in England. Says a writer in The St. Stephen's Gazette: "His appearance before the prince the other evening was an enormous success. I am told that at Ascot on Tuesday, after one of the minor races, the prince was seen to laugh very heartily. 'Your royal highness has won on Phil?' asked a well known baronet. 'No, indeed,' replied the heir apparent, 'I had no money on him; I was laughing at the recollection of an anecdote told by that marvellously funny little Wilder on Sunday.'"

It is now fully explained why the French took no part in suppressing Arabi's rebellion at Alexandria. "Being in London," says M. de Lesseps, "I learned that Alexandria was to be bombarded. I returned to Paris and asked M. de Freycinet and M. Ferry, who were attending a cabinet council at the Elysee, to come out and speak with me. 'They are,' I exclaimed, 'going to bombard Alexandria, which we have created and which has prospered, thanks to Frenchmen only. Well, it is not for France to bring carnage to Alexandria. It was created by France; we cannot bombard it.' A telegram was forthwith dispatched, ordering our fleet to quit Alexandria." Great man, that M. de Lesseps.

La Revue Scientifique gives credit for discovering the germ-origin of zymotic diseases not to M. Pasteur nor to any of his contemporaries, but to a Dr. Goiffon, who died at Lyons more than a century and a half ago. Goiffon's work on the origin of the plague was published in 1721. It appears (so writes his fellow-townsman, Dr. Molliere) to have created considerable stir at the time both in his own native town, where he was famous for his practical skill, and abroad. The French schools of medicine, however, ignored him. He writes: "Minute insects or worms alone can explain these diseases. It is true they are not visible; but it does not therefore follow that they are non-existent. It is only that our microscopes are not at present powerful enough to show them. We can easily imagine the existence of creatures which bear the same proportion to mites that mites bear to elephants. No other hypothesis can explain the facts. Neither the malign influence of the stars, nor terrestrial exhalations nor miasmata, nor atoms, whether biting or burning, acid or bitter, could regain their vitality once they had lost it. If, on the other hand, we admit the existence of minute living creatures, we understand how infection can be conveyed in a latent condition from one place to break out afresh in another." Few if any better statements of the case have been made in late years.

THE PAYNE BRIBERY.

Three Reports Submitted by the Committee on Elections.

Only a Small Minority Recommend an Investigation.

Democratic Members Find Nothing Against the Senator.

Reports on the Payne Case.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Three reports from the senate committee on privileges and elections upon the Payne case were submitted to the senate to-day. The report signed by Senators Pugh, Saulsbury, Vance and Eustis, democratic members of the committee, set forth at length the public history of the case, recognize the transcendant importance of throwing around the senate of the United States the highest safeguards against seating a member whose title was procured by bribery, fraud and corruption, and describe the processes by which the signers reach the conclusion that there is no ground for further proceedings against Payne. The report says the committee's first act was to comply fully with the first request of the Ohio house of representatives to make examination of testimony taken by the select committee at Columbus. Upon this testimony they made a report to the committee that after careful reading no evidence, opinion or statement whatever was found personally implicating Payne in any way with the corrupt use of money in connection with his election. Neither did such examination show that enough had been found to justify the charge that the election was procured by the corrupt use of money. About this time a supplemental resolution of the two houses of the Ohio legislature and of the republican state central committee made their appearance and soon after Congressmen Little and Butterworth were heard at length. The signers of the report declare that no new evidence not contained in the original matter submitted was brought to their attention which any court would not hold to be merely cumulative and insufficient by itself or in connection with the original to justify a report in favor of trial by the senate of Payne's right to his seat. They concluded that Henry B. Payne has not been charged with having anything to do personally or with having any personal knowledge of or connection with or participation in any act or anything that may have been done or is charged as having been done that was wrong, criminal or immoral or reprehensible in his election; that no member of the committee and no witness, representative or other person has expressed the opinion or intimated any belief or suspicion that Payne is or was connected in the remotest degree by act or knowledge with anything that was or may have been wrong or criminal or immoral in his election; and in the whole case as presented to them they recommend that the senate make no further investigation of the charge involving the right of Payne to his seat. This report asks that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject and that it be indefinitely postponed.

Senators Teller, Logan and Evarts unite in a report, in which, after reciting the circumstances surrounding the senatorial election in Ohio in 1884, it is said no action was taken by the state legislature which elected Senator Payne, calling in question the validity of his election, but that the legislature constituted in January of the present year had adopted a resolution under which investigation of O'Donovan's charge had been made. The senate committee had found it proper to accept the presentation of the case set out in the majority and minority reports of the select committee of the Ohio house of representatives, the only constitutional warrant for investigation in a case like that presented in the clause making each house of congress the judge of the qualifications of its own members and the clause conferring the right of expulsion. Signers of the report do not find that a case has been presented that would affect Payne with such turpitude as would tolerate his expulsion from the senate nor that testimony is accessible that touched the subject of the personal inculpation of Payne. They therefore turn their attention to the question of the validity of his election to the senate. The report holds that the evidence in such case must show that fraud which is alleged was committed embraced enough in numbers of voting electors to have changed the result. The testimony presented by the Ohio house of representatives shows the number of members of the general assembly that have been brought into inculpation, and the weight of evidence against them, as to the four members, Baker, Hunt, Schultz and Seigler. It is found by the signers of the report that the testimony developed nothing of an inculpating character as to two members, Kahl and Elum. The report finds that they were not diverted from support of Pendleton to that of Payne. To two senators and two representatives named in the majority report of the select committee (Morey and Beach of the house and White and Ramey of the senate), the signers of the report refer without observation of their own to the majority and minority reports of the Ohio committee. They do not find that the select committee recommended any action by the legislature looking to any further investigation, and they express the opinion that there was no evidence presented to the United States senate which purports to prove that fraud, corruption or bribery was employed in Payne's election after the vote either in caucus or the legislature, whereby the election was carried to affect his election, nor is there any evidence that such proof exists. The report holds that the same would be warranted under the constitution in instituting an investigation. The report points out that the state is not under the restraint which binds the senate in such investigations, and says the state should execute its laws respecting the purity of senatorial elections by the indictment and conviction of bribe givers and takers. In this case the state has attempted no further investigation than is embodied in the matter laid before the senate either through the legislature or courts of law. If further examination by the state should be made the senate would be governed in its further action by what might appear, but as the matter stands the report holds that the investigation should not be instituted by the senate.

Senators Hoar and Frye in a separate report state that they cannot concur with the views expressed by the other members of the committee. They describe the eminent sources from which the charges were brought to the attention of the senate, and say they think a case is presented in which it is the duty of the senate to permit the petitioners to present their evidence and to authorize the issue of proper process to aid in procuring the attendance of witnesses. The senate is the only court which can have jurisdiction of the question. Courts of Ohio may exercise jurisdiction of the offense of bribery but could not decide whether the result of the election was thereby changed. For the senate to refuse to listen to the complaint would be taken as a declaration that it is indifferent to the question whether its seats are to be in the future the subject of bargain and sale or may be presented by a few millionaires as a compliment to friends. The report sets forth a series of ten "propositions" which Little and Butterworth offer upon their own responsibility to establish to the satisfaction of the senate, largely by witnesses who were not within reach of the Ohio committee. In brief, among these are the following: Three-fourths of the members of the legislature were pledged to Pendleton and Ward; that just before the legislative caucus large sums of money were placed by Payne's son and other friends at the control of the active manager of Payne's canvass; that a gentleman, whose name is offered to be given, would declare that David R. Paige had said he handled $65,000 and that Oliver H. Payne had said it cost him $100,000 to elect his father; that members of the legislature who changed from Pendleton to Payne did so after secret confidential interviews with agents who had the disbursement of these moneys, and that these members about the same time possessed large sums of money for which they do not satisfactorily account. The report discusses the above-mentioned features of the case at great length, and the conclusion is reached that investigation is warranted. The question is not, the report says, whether the case is proved, it is only whether it shall be inquired into. No unwilling witness has ever yet been compelled to testify, and no process has gone out which could cross the state lines. It would hardly be doubted that cases of purchase of seats in the senate would rapidly multiply under the decision proposed by a majority of the committee. The first great precedent to constitute the rule under this branch of the law was to be this: "Held by the senate of the United States that a charge made by the legislature of a state and by a committee of a political party to which a large number of its citizens belong, and by ten of its representatives in congress, that an election of a senator was procured by bribery accompanied by an offer to prove facts does not deserve the attention of the senate." The report concludes with a resolution directing investigation of the charge and with the recommendation that it be adopted.

In Favor of Coalition.

LONDON, July 15.—The Standard says that considering the relative strength of the parties the Marquis of Salisbury is the natural head of the new government. It adds: "All conservatives who prize the triumph which the conservative and liberal unionists won together will wish to see the Marquis of Hartington a prominent member of the new government and will also desire to have the unionists fairly and fully represented. Unless the Marquis of Salisbury adduces a conclusive reason against this policy we are sure it is one the country will best understand. It will commend itself to the common sense of the electors. If Hartington's followers are willing we are perfectly sure that there will be no insuperable difficulties in the way of such amicable arrangement."

A Protest of Farmers.

DENVER, July 15.—Farmers living down the Platte river from Denver met in this city and protested against the diversion of almost the whole body of water of the Platte into the High Line ditch. Speaking on this subject the News says editorially: "The farmers have just grievance for which a remedy should be found at once. The city ditch and nearly all other ditches having their origin below Platte canon have priority of water over the English ditch, and some way should be found to enforce the rights of the people against the greed of the great corporation which is now taking a great deal more water than it should be permitted to take. One farmer stated last night that he measured the water in the High Line ditch last Sunday, and found that the water in that ditch near the broad gates was 40 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The Platte as it flows through Denver after being thus robbed of its water can be crossed by a small dog without swimming. Farmers who live below Denver must depend on this stream for all the water they get, and it is not strange that they complain of threatened destruction to their crops and cattle. If state officials will not or cannot interfere the courts should be appealed to in order that a fair distribution of water may be secured."

The Trial Begun.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The jury to try the eight anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre was finally impaneled to-day. The twelfth man, H. T. Sanford, was accepted by the defense before the noon adjournment. In the afternoon, when the jurors had been sworn, the state's attorney produced a large drawing of the scene of the Haymarket riot and began his address. For the last three weeks he felt great anxiety during the selection of the jury, which had somewhat unhinged him. He was now somewhat relieved ... the ... was now ... measure was now ... For the first time in the history of this country ... were on trial for their life, for endeavoring to make anarchy and destroy law. He hoped it was the last time such a trial would take place. He wanted the jurors to carefully analyze the evidence. He wanted conviction of no man from prejudice or anything except facts and law. After dwelling upon the atrocity of the Haymarket massacre and upon meetings previous to that event which were addressed by Spies and Parsons and to interviews with Spies in which he said such an affair would take place, as the bombs were already prepared, the state's attorney said he would be able to prove to the complete satisfaction of the jury that Lingg made the bomb which was thrown in Haymarket square on the 4th of May.

United Ireland on the Situation.

DUBLIN, July 15.—United Ireland comments on the British political situation in a somewhat raging style. Among other things it says: "Tricksters, soreheads and mountebanks who are about to assume office in the present tremendous crisis in English history have in common but one dominating impulse, to grab the reins of power. This is indeed a grotesque spectacle. ... is ... of a rascal who clothed himself in the vestments of a priest for the purpose of robbing an altar."

... United Ireland further says: "... deliberately concocted ... for ... political purposes. Murder, particular or wholesale, will not stop them; and Ireland's enemies, as heretofore, the Marquis of Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, are as unscrupulous as Pitt, Clare and Castlereagh, but they are puny slanderers of the times, and Lord Hartington is as ... as Lord Cornwallis or General Ross."

The Printers' Scale in Denver.

DENVER, July 15.—Several days ago the Denver Typographical union raised the scale of composition from 45 to 50 cents. The publishers protested and asked for a corresponding reduction in the scale paid ... in job rooms. The union declined to accede, and to-day the publishers asked that a committee of arbitration be appointed to settle the matter, as has been done in Washington, Chicago and Milwaukee. The union refused to settle by arbitration and the publishers also refused to pay the advance. ... have not yet decided what action they will take.

Smitten to Clean.

... July 15.—An ... special says: "The Davis ... Ralph of ... Nebraska ... yesterday ... present, ... to Canada. ... about ... bank ... business men and farmers ... many lost ... Several ... the bank and ... to-day. Many will have to ... interest ... But ... Denver ... heavy. ... heavily.

... Currency ...

LIMA, Peru via Galveston, July 15.—In consequence of the depreciation and fluctuation of silver currency in circulation in this republic, it is proposed to use the American gold dollar as the basis of monetary transactions, either fiscal or private, and the silver dollar at a value of 80 cents in gold for all fractions under a quarter of an eagle. It is thought the government will ask congress to give the matter its consideration.

Sexton's Advice.

LONDON, July 15.—Copies of a telegram from Sexton addressed to nationalists at Belfast have been placarded through the city. In it Sexton says the nationalists ... have kept the country under admirable self-control, despite repeated deliberate provocation, and he urges them to continue in this wise course and remain indoors as much as possible, especially at nightfall.

Officeholders in Politics.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following executive order was issued by the president this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1886.

To Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all office holders under the general government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Office holders are agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty offending by display of obtrusive partisanship towards their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing political affairs. They have no right as office holders to dictate political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of a federal officer should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and a proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interests in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to the party increased to pernicious activity by office holding. A just discrimination in this regard between things a citizen may properly do and the purpose for which public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those entrusted with official place, and consideration of the necessity under our form of government of political action free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.

Signed, GROVER CLEVELAND.

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The house has cleared the speaker's table of veto messages, but held a night session immediately afterwards to consider more pension bills.

Joseph Arch, the only workingman who ever held a seat in an English cabinet, fails of re-election. The majority against him was only two votes.

The appeal of the Ohio editors has had some effect on the senate committee on privileges and elections. They withhold their reports to the senate on the case, with an opportunity to reflect.

The tories expect to elect 320 members to the commons, and from the present outlook their estimate is a reasonable one. With the unionists they will have a majority of sixty or more. But the new government with such a support is likely to be a short-lived one.

Russia makes an explanation to the powers concerning the closing of the port of Batoum. Although it is claimed that this action is not in violation of the treaty of Berlin it is evident that Russia intends to reconsider that agreement where it conflicts with her interests.

In spite of all the armed patrol on the coast of Nova Scotia American fishermen succeed in getting their supplies of bait. The quiet methods of our state department, which provoke the skippers, cause a feeling of uneasiness among the Canadians, who want to find out what we are going to do about it. They are unnecessarily alarmed.

We are promised a visit by the chief magistrate of the nation. Colorado will warmly welcome the first president who has ever entered her borders. This city should be especially proud of the honor conferred on it, which the metropolis of the Pacific coast is denied, although it was sought with an elaborate invitation engraved on a tablet of gold.

The fifth volume of California, "Bancroft's Works," will be issued during the latter part of July, the terrible loss suffered by the author in the fire of April 30th having checked the publication of his work only temporarily. The volume referred to covers the period of gold discovery in 1849 and will be of very great general as well as local interest.

Dr. Lesseps is an extraordinary man. At the advanced age of 81 no obstacles seem to appall him. Financial difficulties are attacked with the vigor of his younger days. He has just issued a circular to shareholders of the Panama Canal Co. assuring them that the great work will be finished in three years, and all he needs is the mere bagatelle of twenty-five million dollars.

Minister Phelps has aroused the ire of patriotic Americans in London. He declined to give a public reception at the legation on the Fourth, which has been the custom for half a century. The celebration at the American exchange was also given up because Minister Phelps refused to attend it. His predecessor was often accused of being un-American, but he never gave any such evidence of lack of patriotism. Even the English press are reported to have sneered at the snobbery of our representative.

The first train over the Canadian Pacific railway was dispatched from Montreal a week ago Monday. At present the schedule time between Halifax and Vancouver is 136 hours, but it is expected that it will soon be reduced to 90 hours, and that Vancouver and Liverpool will be brought only nine or ten days apart, making the Canadian Pacific the fastest transcontinental railroad. It is hoped that the road will result in developing the Canadian west as our Pacific roads have developed our far western states.

Mr. Goode has been rejected by the senate. The discussion of his case was held in the privacy of the executive session, made specially secure, so that the reasons for this conclusion may never be known. The nominee's personal and official integrity has been the subject of inquiry for nearly five months. That the charges were serious and the investigation extensive and thorough is shown by the fact that the task of laying the result before the senate had to be delegated to three of the ablest members on the republican side of the house.

Another hero of the war of the rebellion has passed away, Rear Admiral John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her famous fight with the Merrimack in 1862. Although his after services were numerous and valuable it is for his heroic conduct in the memorable engagement with the rebel ironclad that he will be remembered. Admiral Worden was born in New York in 1818, entered the navy as midshipman in 1834, became lieutenant in '46, commander in '62, commodore in '68 and rear admiral in '72.

It is plain that the conservatives and the unionists are to have a large majority in the new parliament, a majority probably of about 150. Whether the conservatives taken by themselves will establish a majority of the house is as yet not quite certain, but it is not unlikely. But even in that event their position will be one of great embarrassment. They have no recognized leader and no definite policy. They will be harrassed by the powerful and incessant attacks of Gladstone and Parnell. To know what you want is a vast advantage in a prolonged political contest, and in that regard the liberals are much better off than their antagonists. The coming session of parliament is likely to be a stormy one, but what the issue can be no man can tell. This at any rate seems certain, that the cause of Ireland, even under the present conditions of defeat, has gained much more than it has lost.

The American Library association has been in session the past week at Milwaukee. There has come to be a new learned profession, the profession of librarian. The rapid and vast accumulations of literature in the great libraries of the present day have created a demand for intelligence in the purchase of books, and technical skill in cataloguing and the best systems of distribution to meet the needs of patrons which only a considerable degree of study and practical experience can create. The free public library is coming rapidly to be recognized as an important concomitant of the free public school. Two papers were read before the association on "Co-operation of the Public Library and the Public Schools." May the day not be distant when the public schools of Colorado Springs, of which we are justly proud, shall be supplemented by a large and well-selected free town library in which we shall also take a generous pride.

According to our dispatches, Springer in the house yesterday spoke of the reduction of twenty-five millions in government expenditures as showing the efficiency of Commissioner Black in the administration of his bureau. The commissioner would hardly claim the credit for this himself. Another astonishing argument was Mr. Springer's attempt to show that the pension bureau was used as an instrument in the last presidential election. To prove this he instanced Maine, as a doubtful state, with over seven hundred applicants for pensions to each congressional district, while Massachusetts, which was surely republican, produced but something over two hundred applicants from each district. If these circumstances proved anything they might be used by the republicans to show that they abstained from employing such means for aid in the election. The result of the last presidential election was at no time in doubt as far as Maine was concerned, while the defection of the mugwumps in Massachusetts was so extensive as to cause serious misgivings among the republican managers. Maine gave a majority for Blaine of twenty thousand in a vote of 125,000; while Massachusetts with more than twice as large a vote gave about the same majority, in fact less than half as large as the smallest since the war.

A correspondent of the [illegible] calls attention to the influence exerted upon the two great deliberative assemblies, the house of commons and the American house of representatives, by the character of the rooms in which these two assemblies respectively meet. The hall of the house of representatives is spacious, so that each member has generous desk room and there is opportunity to saunter about through the room. In consequence it is ordinarily impossible owing to the size of the room and the confusion to hear a speech. The room of the house of commons is so small that there are no desks and not even bench room enough to accommodate all the members, so that when most of them are in attendance many have to stand up about the doors and in the pass-ways, and the house wears the look of a theatre on a crowded night. But by way of recompense this crowding brings the members of the house near together so the assembly is like a lot of men gathered around a hearth—every word can be heard, even the expression of a speaker, and his antagonists can be seen, and repartee, jest, sarcasm, every word and accent is instantly caught and appreciated, and the house of commons is made the greatest debating club in the world. This fact makes clearer what have doubtless seemed to many Americans strange licenses of parliamentary debate.

Now that the verdict of the people of Great Britain has been given against home rule, an interesting question is: Will that decision be final? Will there be another election in a few months, with self-government for Ireland in local affairs for the main issue? According to our dispatches yesterday it was confidently asserted that there would be another contest on the same lines, which Herbert Gladstone predicted would occur within a year. The London Spectator considers this subject and concludes that the verdict will stand. We copy the following from its editorial:

One of the considerations which seems to discourage the unionists more than any fear for the immediate future, is the dread that the victory, if they gain it, cannot be final. Mr. Gladstone himself has pressed home this argument against us more than once. In the fine reply he delivered before the division which threw out the home rule bill, he gave eloquent expression to it. "As to the people's heart," he said to Lord Hartington and to the conservatives, "you may dispute it, and dispute it with perfect sincerity. Let that matter make its own proof. As to the harvest of the future, I doubt if you have so much confidence, and I believe that there is in the heart of many a man who means to vote against us to-night a profound misgiving, approaching even to a deep conviction, that the end will be as we foresee, and not as you, that the ebbing tide is with you, and the flowing tide is with us." Mr. Gladstone, when he said this, interpreted most truly the secret fear which haunts the heart of many a liberal unionist, and many a conservative too, and which is, we think, doing a good deal to paralyse their efforts. We do not think that it is a just fear, and we will explain why. We see no reason at all why the popular verdict to be given within the next three weeks should not stand, even if it be, as we hope and believe it will be, against the disintegration of the United Kingdom. Of course, if the battle goes against us, the finality of the popular verdict would depend on the use made by the Irish people of their victory.

* * * * * * *

But what as to the other alternative? Supposing the verdict goes, and goes decisively, against home rule, why should not that popular verdict stand also? The first reason which we hear assigned, and assigned in the most opposite quarters, why it should not stand, is that experience has proved that any creed which the radical party adopts with full earnestness in one year, is sure to become the creed of the whole liberal party in some future and not very distant year. We are desired to remember how completely, for instance, the free traders of 1839 carried with them the liberals of 1846; how completely the household suffrage radicals in 1858 carried with them the liberals of 1867; how completely the foes of the Irish establishment in 1865 carried with them the liberals of 1868. All this is perfectly true, and looks at first sight very impressive. But then it must be remembered that in all these cases there was a large unrepresented mass of opinion, clamoring for the reforms advocated, outside the electoral class, pressing urgently upon the electoral class, and inspiring the electoral class with that mixture of genuine sympathy, precautionary prudence and deference for political destiny which has always swept class opinions in England into the popular grooves. Mr. Gladstone counts on the operation of these causes still. But he seems to forget, when he treats the forces ranged against him as due to the power of class, that if they are formidable at all, they are formidable because they express the views of the veritable people, the unclassed classes on whom he relies. There is at least this advantage in the household suffrage we have at last attained, that there are no outside classes clamouring for admission into the constitution which would seriously alter the proportional force of the convictions already expressed there. Suppose a verdict of Great Britain against Mr. Gladstone so decisive as to express unmistakeably a prevalent and deep-rooted dislike to any disruption of the United Kingdom. That prevalent and deep-rooted dislike would, say what you will, be a popular dislike. It could not possibly triumph over a great English leader like Mr. Gladstone, with a solid Irish majority behind him, without being popular, and popular in the very largest and truest sense of the word. * * *

The true issue is this,—"Will you or will you not let the most popular, the most gifted, the most high-minded leader of the day, give Ireland a constitution which would more than half sever it from Great Britain? Suppose the people say "No!" to this question, and say "No!" with a will, then on what conceivable ground, except that of the decision being intrinsically unreasonable (and we are not addressing ourselves to those who think so), should it be supposed that this decision is especially liable to be reversed at any future election? The chances are, indeed, that it would be affirmed much more strongly at any future election, for no one is ever likely to exert so magical an influence over the imaginations of the people as Mr. Gladstone, and when his influence is removed from the political arena, the charm of home rule, for Great Britain at least, would be gone.

During the present session of congress 565 special pension acts have become laws and ninety have been vetoed. All of these have been personally examined by the president, who has been guided in his action by information from the pension bureau. That his judgment has been biased in some cases is shown by the reasons given for refusal of a pension to a colored woman named Shaw, which is taken up rather warmly by the Salt Lake Tribune in the following editorial.

Mr. Pension Commissioner Black, if a flower, would be a daisy. Personally he is, we believe, drawing $100 per month as a pension, the largest in the United States. He swore to utter disability, caused by the war's hardships, and fixed himself with a salary from that source equal, annually, to what healthy blacks sold for in the old halcyon days. But from his perch in the pension bureau he does not permit the United States to be swindled by any one else who wants a pension, if he can help it. A few days ago he made a ruling which ought to immortalize him to eternal infamy. The facts were as follows: There is an old colored woman in Tennessee named Shaw. She had four sons in the union army, one of whom was killed in battle. The woman a little while ago applied for a pension, to which the death of this son entitled her; the fact of his enlistment and the other fact of his death in battle were established, but Mr. Commissioner Black decided she had no claim. Reader, what do you suppose the ground was? The commissioner held that as the woman was a slave at the time of her son's death she was not dependent upon him for support, and consequently had no claim. As a slave she was able to give four sons to the service of the country, but being a slave at the time she could not reasonably expect any justice from this great republic. We challenge the world to produce anything which reveals a meaner or more malignant heart in a man than that ruling photographs the heart of Black. The dead colored man did more for his country than Black did, for he died for it. Yet Black, while drawing his $100 per month as a pension, stoops down to rob the old colored slave mother who gave up her four boys to the service. Is there not a Jeffersonian simplicity about that ruling which is startling? And could the souls of all men shine out through the masks behind which they are concealed, what would the soul of Commissioner Black be like? He should be kicked in disgrace from his present position.

LITERARY.

The Princeton Review for July is a brilliant number, presenting to its readers one contribution of the highest literary interest, besides a number of articles of importance from writers of the first rank on topics of permanent or timely interest. Professor Charles Eliot Norton's "Recollections of Carlyle, with Notes Concerning his Reminiscences," adds another deeply significant chapter to the growing Carlyle literature, and throws a new and penetrating light on the great writer and on his brilliant biographer. Professor Norton arraigns Mr. Froude courteously but very effectively for general misrepresentation of Carlyle's character, for culpable departure from Carlyle's instructions and wishes in regard to the publication of the manuscripts committed to his care, and for inexcusable carelessness in the manner in which they have been given to the world. Professor Norton writes from a recent comparison of the original manuscripts, with Mr. Froude's renderings of them, and makes out a very strong case. Hardly less interesting is Mr. W. J. Stillman's discussion of contemporary art under the title of "The Decay of Art." This acute and accomplished art critic surveys the whole field of modern life from the standpoint of art, and indicates those tendencies which, in his judgment, are working against a great and noble art development. Mr. Henry W. Farnam presents some significant facts bearing upon the grand topic of "The Clergy and the Labor Question," and urges conservative action on the part of the clergy. Bishop Henry C. Potter brings to the discussion of "The Sunday Question" his characteristic courage, frankness and sound common sense. He indulges in few generalizations, but presents a striking array of facts which demonstrate the importance to civilization of a rigid observance of Sunday. Under the title of "The Origin of Life" Mr. L. W. Conn points out the radical difference between the vitalistic and the mechanical theories, and declares that while no explanation of the origin of life on the globe has yet been reached, a purely mechanical explanation of the universe is impossible. Mr. Louis Swinburne contributes a charming chapter of "Reminiscences of Helen Jackson." Francis Courtenay Baylor strikes out on a thoroughly individualistic line in the first instalment of his "In and Around a Despatch Box," in which he recalls some historic incidents by the aid of contemporary documents. Flora L. Shaw supplies the element of fiction in a charming sketch entitled "An Episode." The department of "Criticisms, Notes, and Reviews" contains short but very valuable discussions of the "Education Bills Before Congress," and of several recent books of special importance.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Bentley will issue in October next Mr. George Augustus Sala's autobiography.

The first volume of an English translation of Karl Marx's work, "Das Kapital," will be published in the fall.

The new list of the Browning society shows that, out of its 238 members, rather more than one-third are Americans.

"Carlsbad and Its Environs," which the Scribners have just published, describes the famous springs and gives an account of the town itself and the country surrounding it.

The committee of the Swedenborg society has undertaken to publish a concordance to all the theological writings of Swedenborg. It will be issued in monthly parts, and its publication will probably extend over five years.

The Publishers' Weekly discusses the question, "Have Magazines Hurt The Book Trade?" The conclusion is reached that "magazines have hurt the book business as little as newspapers are hurting the magazines."

John Allyn, Boston, has nearly ready "Cæsar's Gallic War," by Professor Francis W. Kelsey, containing seven books, with introduction, maps, plans, illustrations, notes and vocabulary.

"Harvard University in the War of 1861-1865," a record of services rendered in the army and navy of the United States by the graduates and students of Harvard College and the professional schools, by Francis H. Brown, A. M., M. D., is announced to be published in conformity to a vote of the "committee of fifty" appointed from the Alumni association.

James J. Chapman, Washington, D. C., solicits subscriptions for "The Statutes at Large of the Provisional and Permanent Governments of the Confederate States of America, from the Institution of the Government, February 8, 1861, to March 18, 1865, inclusive, arranged in chronological order, together with the Constitution for the Provisional Government, and the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and the treaties concluded by the Confederate States with Indian tribes," edited by Raphael P. Thian, chief clerk, adjutant general's office, war department. The volume will be a royal octavo of about 1200 pages, bound in sheep. The price has been fixed at $10.

PERSONAL.

Senator Vest is eager to engage in a fishing match with the president.

Professor Oliver (mathematics) of Cornell university, will spend the summer at Concord, Massachusetts.

The young Princesses of Wales are expert tricycle riders, doing sometimes forty or fifty miles a day.

A bust in marble of the late George P. Marsh has been placed in the Billings library at Burlington, Vt.

Oscar Wilde seldom appears in public wearing aesthetic garments, but his wife's dresses are said to be quite too soulfully consummate.

The Rev. Dr Withrow, of the Park Street church, Boston, was lately called to the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago, one of the largest in that city, having over 2500 members, but he declined.

Coventry Patmore is described as a spare, active man, with gray curly hair and mustache and a clear, bright complexion. His manner and conversation are reserved, dignified and pitched in a minor key.

Judge Durham, first comptroller of the treasury, was married the other day. He was, says The Boston Traveller, at his desk at work when one of his clerks entered. She was surprised to see him. "Why, judge," she exclaimed, "here you are at work on your wedding day. I hear you are to be married at 3:30 o'clock, and here it is 2:30." The comptroller looked up and said in a very unconcerned manner, "Yes, I am to be married in an hour. I can finish this work in thirty minutes and that will leave me just thirty minutes to dress and get to the house. You can rest assured that I will be there. The ceremony can't go on without me." The story that Judge Durham intends to disallow the payment of a part of his own salary on account of unnecessary absence from his post during business hours is without foundation in fact.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. C. B. Gregg.

This column has been frequently brightened and enriched by clippings from the Christian Union, and that paper has been commended as the best religious and family newspaper in existence. Our readers will be glad to know that the editor of the Christian Union, Dr. Lyman Abbott, is in this city and will preach to-morrow morning at the Congregational Church.

Since Carlyle died no man living succeeds in freeing his mind more vigorously than John Ruskin. The following is a copy of a very characteristic letter received from Mr. Ruskin, in reply to a circular asking him to subscribe to pay off the debt upon Duke Street chapel, Richmond, S. W.:

BRANTWOOD, CONISTON,
LANCASHIRE, May 19, 1886.

SIR—I am scornfully amused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world the precisely least likely to give you a farthing. My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is: "Don't get into debt. Starve, and go to heaven; but don't borrow. Try first begging. I don't mind, if it's really needful, stealing. But don't buy things you can't pay for!" And, of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges, or in a sand-pit or a coal-hole, first? And, of all manner of churches thus idiotically built, iron churches are the damnablest to me. And, of all the sects of believers in any ruling spirit—Hindoos, Turks, Feather-Idolaters, and Mumbo Jumbo, Log, and Fire Worshippers—who want churches, your modern English Evangelical sect is the most absurd, and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me. All which they might very easily have found out from my books—any other sort of sect would!—before bothering me to write it to them. Ever, nevertheless, and in all this saying, your faithful servant, JOHN RUSKIN.

It is since stated that a Methodist church not in debt but proposing to build took Mr. Ruskin at his word in his advice to "try first begging," asked him for aid and got a guinea.

Many persons intrusted with the duty of selecting suitable books for Sunday school libraries find themselves greatly perplexed in the multitude of weak, sentimental stories which are published to select such as will be at once interesting and edifying. It was the privilege of the writer while settled in Connecticut to establish a ladies' commission on Sunday school literature. Some twenty ladies living in Hartford, New Haven, Middletown and Farmington and other towns, most of whom had had considerable experience as purveyors of Sunday school literature, kindly consented to organize themselves into a commission for the purpose of reading Sunday school books carefully and winnowing out the best. Every book was to be read by at least three ladies and a characterization of it given at the regular meetings of the whole commission, at which time it was either approved or rejected. A three-fourths vote I believe was necessary to the approval of any book. The commission has now been at work for some five years. It has rejected more books by far than it has approved. But those that have been approved form a body of Sunday school literature which can be commended as likely at once to please and to profit young readers. In this connection we clip from the Religious Herald the following:

We were glad when in June of 1881 a ladies' commission on Sunday school books was formed to read and pronounce upon the worth of volumes offered for a place in our Sunday school libraries. The catalogue has now grown to the respectable size of 117 books. The examination included more than twice that number. It is to be observed that no one publishing house has been favored, but all has been done in the interest of the children, who will get better reading matter as a result of the painstaking care of the devoted and intelligent ladies who have had the handling of books now recommended. The existence of this catalogue should be known to pastors and Sunday school workers, and that there may be found also a "Library Corner," in the Pilgrim Teacher, where the approved books of the month are listed. Published by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing society of Boston; and to be had of Miss S. T. Clark, 799 Asylum avenue, Hartford.

I may add that not only Sunday school superintendents and teachers, but also fathers and mothers wishing to be put upon the track of good books for children may find suggestions in this catalogue.

In the last number of the Bible Record, the official organ of the American Bible society, is the following interesting account of the various languages in Africa into which the Bible is already or may yet be translated:

The volumes lately published by Mr. Robert N. Cust are the treasury of information in regard to the language and dialects of Africa. He gathers his materials from the writings of a very wide range of special students, English, German and others. Much, of course, is yet to be found out upon the subject. In the present state of knowledge, Mr. Cust summarizes the following table:

	Branches.	Lang.	Dialects.	Tot.
Semitic......	II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamitic......	II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nuba-Fulah	III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negro......	IV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bantu......	II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hottentot-Bushman......	III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It must not be supposed that all these languages and dialects are of equal importance, or that the entire 591 are likely to stand before the advances of civilization. Under that test there will prevail the law of the "survival of the fittest." Of the great number, as many as sixty-six have received the Bible, in part or in whole. The importance to the welfare of any language of a translation of the divine word is well expressed by the author: "Experience on the west coast of Africa, and the story of the English Bible and of Luther's Bible warn us that when the language of a country is still in flux it will settle down and gravitate around the translation of the scriptures. I do not find that any language has ever perished from the great reservoir of human knowledge which has been elevated to the dignity of being the vehicle of divine knowledge."

Some have the entire New Testament, as the Herrero, the language which serves the Rhenish society north of Bushman-land. Others have as yet only smaller portions. Probably no other African language attracts more attention now than the Swahili, of which the missionary Krapf left an elaborate dictionary, and of which Mr. Cust expresses the opinion that it "is, and is destined to continue, one of the twelve most important languages of the world, with reference to the vast area over which it is the *lingua franca*."

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war with a report of a board of army officers on the [illegible] of a site on Lake Michigan near Chicago, tendered by the Commercial club of that city, as a site for military purpose, and recommending [illegible] authorizing the government to accept the same. Referred.

Blair, from the committee on pensions, submitted a report on 29 pension bills vetoed by the president, and recommending that the bills be passed notwithstanding the president's objection.

After a vigorous debate Kenna moved that the report of the views of the minority and all papers be recommitted to the committee on pensions for consideration by that committee. Adopted.

The house resolutions of yesterday calling on the president for information as to seizure or detention of American vessels in foreign ports was taken up and adopted.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up, and Mr. Miller addressed the senate in support of the Hennepin canal appropriation.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The speaker laid before the house a message from the president announcing his disapproval of the bill granting a pension to Daniel B. [illegible]. Referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

Conger, of Iowa, from the committee on invalid pensions submitted reports on the president's vetoes of bills granting pensions to Elizabeth Luce and Catharine McCarthy. Ordered printed.

Belmont, of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the president to transmit to the house all communications relating to the imprisonment in Ecuador of Julius Santos, an American citizen. Adopted.

Stone, of Missouri, from the committee on civil service reform, reported back the resolution calling on the civil service commission for information as to the authority under which 23 appointments to positions in the classified civil service were made from the District of Columbia when the proportion due to the district was less than three for the year ending January 16, 1886. Adopted.

The house then resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill, the pending question being on an amendment refunding to certain railroad companies taxes illegally collected. The amendment was rejected: yeas 104, nays [illegible].

Hammer of Pennsylvania presented petitions signed by 550 Knights of Labor of the 5th congressional district of Pennsylvania in favor of legislation to promote the interests of labor.

Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported back adversely the Randall tariff bill. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Breckenridge of Kentucky, from the same committee, reported back adversely a bill repealing the tobacco tax. Referred to committee of the whole.

An amendment striking out the extra pay clause was agreed to, [illegible] to [illegible].

Reagan of Texas took the floor to emphasize his opposition to the amendment adopted yesterday granting a month's extra pay to the house and senate employes. After considerable debate Reagan moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on appropriations to report it back with an amendment striking out the extra pay clause. Agreed to, yeas [illegible], nays [illegible].

Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported back adversely the Randall tariff bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Burnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the general deficiency bill amended in accordance with instructions. The amendment striking out the extra pay clause was agreed to, [illegible] to [illegible].

The bill was then passed, yeas [illegible], nays 57.

Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That Tuesday, July [illegible], be set apart for the consideration of such business as may be presented by the committee on ways and means, not to include any bill raising revenue, and if any bill shall be under consideration and not disposed of when the house adjourns on that day consideration of said bill shall be continued from day to day until disposed of.

After a lengthy debate the resolution was adopted, yeas [illegible], nays [illegible].

The house then passed private pension bills [illegible] session and adjourned.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, July 9.—At a meeting of the International Bimetallist League held to-day in this city Wm. S. Groesbeck presided. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the [illegible] coinage of silver dollars by the United States under the Bland law as a measure to restore silver to its old historic position is now after eight years of trial demonstrated a failure, therefore we [illegible] that the coinage of silver dollars by the United States be suspended [illegible] the great [illegible] means of [illegible] namely, the restoration of [illegible] to their proper [illegible] money with [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] officially stated that the closing of the port of Batoum does not [illegible] the Berlin treaty. Batoum was [illegible] port under the influence [illegible] which have entirely changed. [illegible] of the affairs of [illegible] the treasury. The customs [illegible] side is prejudicial to the [illegible] commercial development of [illegible] not incorporated [illegible] Turkish [illegible] an important [illegible] and foreign consumers, [illegible] The people [illegible]. Considering all [illegible] Russia cannot [illegible] the Berlin treaty [illegible] as it was [illegible] understanding but [illegible] declaration that Russia [illegible] Batoum a free port. [illegible] were then contemplated [illegible] the contracting powers [illegible] as since the [illegible] Batoum has ceased [illegible] for foreign goods between [illegible] and has only retained the [illegible]. Therefore external interests induce Russia to continue to make sacrifices to the detriment of the country around Batoum. Eight years experience has shown the injury resulting from making Batoum a free port. There is no reason to doubt the necessity of ending the arrangement.

An Egg Trade.

[illegible]

Speaking of close competition, the historian is reminded of a case out west that probably came as near bringing business down to hardpan as anything that Massachusetts dealers are familiar with. Two rival "general dealers" struck a new town with their commercial curiosity shops the same day, and each set about running out the other. They dealt in every sort of goods needed to supply the wants of a primitive community. One of the dealers, in order to completely put his competitor to rout, announced that he would give [illegible] of whisky with every purchase, and the business came pouring in.

[illegible] upon the dealer's vision one [illegible] female, who proceeded [illegible] pocket-handkerchief, with [illegible] single hen's egg, [illegible]

[illegible] said she.

[illegible]

[illegible] apiece," [illegible] "What are you gittin' [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] Well, take the [illegible] three darnin' needles."

[illegible] and passed [illegible] darning needles.

[illegible] drink," said the old woman.

[illegible] whisky was set out and the old woman poured a liberal portion into her glass.

[illegible] I don't [illegible] Break [illegible]

The dealer [illegible] and broke [illegible] the egg that he had [illegible] as he did [illegible]

[illegible] said the old woman, as she drank off [illegible] glass. "It's a double yolker. Now give me three more darnin' needles, please, for the extra yolk!"

The dealer passed over the three extra needles [illegible], and the old woman [illegible] as if she were waiting for something.

[illegible] she said finally, "you can't call them three last darnin' needles a new trade, do ye?"

The dealer reached for his gun and the woman disappeared through the door.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

From Saturday's Daily.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Arrival of the American Association at Manitou.

After a Visit to the Cloud City and a Ride over Marshall Pass.

Two Days to Be Devoted to Seeing the Sights Hereabouts.

The American Association of Civil Engineers, which concluded its annual convention at Denver the latter part of last week, arrived at Manitou last night and will remain until Sunday afternoon. The party which was originally composed of about two hundred and twenty-five members has scattered somewhat since the convention and there are about 175 left. The first section of the excursion, about sixty in number, arrived at Manitou early last evening from Leadville, coming in special cars attached to the Salt Lake express. The larger section which left Leadville at the same time separated from the others at Salida and went over Marshall pass, not arriving at Manitou until twelve o'clock last night. Mr. John Bogart of New York city is managing the party and he is ably assisted by Mr. T. B. See of the same place. Upon arrival at Manitou the excursionists split up, some going to the Barker, some to the Iron Springs and some to the Cliff. The majority are, however, divided between the Manitou and the Mansion. During the past week the engineers, after a very profitable convention at Denver, have put in the time visiting all points of interest in Colorado, starting with Idaho Springs, Georgetown, [illegible] and other mining camps in the northern part of the state. Later a trip over the South Park to Leadville, from which place they came to Manitou. They all speak as if they had enjoyed their mountain excursions immensely and contemplate filling in their time while at Manitou to good advantage. There is no established programme for to-day or to-morrow. Some will go to Pike's Peak, [illegible] and others will [illegible]. Below we give through the kindness of Mr. Lee a complete [illegible] of the party.

William E Booth, Poughkeepsie, N Y.
A [illegible] and Mrs [illegible], [illegible], Pa.
Hubert [illegible], [illegible], Pa.
John W Bacon and Mrs Bacon, Danbury, Conn.
John [illegible] and Mr [illegible], New York city.
Thomas S Bishop, New Britain, Conn.
Andrew Bryson, Brooklyn, N Y.
William B Cogswell and Miss Cogswell, Syracuse, N Y.
F Collingwood, [illegible], N J.
Eliot C Clarke, Boston, Mass.
S B Downes, New York city.
Joseph P Davis, New York city.
R Fletcher, Hanover, N H.
C A Ferry and Mrs Ferry, New Haven, Conn.
Clark Fisher, Trenton, N J.
C E Greene, Ann Arbor, Mich.
C E Goad, Montreal, Canada.
E S Guthrie, Buffalo, N Y.
Wm G Hamilton, New York city.
Charles A Hucklesheyn, imperial German [illegible], New York city.
Wm J Haskins, New York city.
Mrs William R Hutton and Miss Hutton, New York city.
Wm A Jefferis, New York city.
George A Kimball, Somerville, Mass.
Thomas [illegible] and Mrs [illegible], New York city.
Thomas C Meyer, New York city.
D E McComb, Washington, D C.
Charles Macdonald and Mrs Macdonald.
Mrs Henry G Morris, Philadelphia.
Albert F Noyes, West Newton, Mass.
Fred S Odell, New York city.
Mrs William H Payne and Miss Payne, New York city.
Franklin C Prindle and Mrs Prindle, East Orange, N J.
Mrs Barney, Pacific Junction, Neb.
William Roberts and Mrs Roberts and Mrs John Hulbert, Waltham, Mass.
George D Emerson, Rolla, Mo.
Carl Gayler, St Louis.
J B Johnson, St Louis.
M L Holman, St Louis.
R E McMath, St Louis.
J W Meier, St Louis.
Robert Moore, St Louis.
Thomas J Whitman, St Louis.
C M Woodward and Mrs Woodward, St Louis.
Henry Flattner and Mrs Flattner, St Louis.
Clifford Buxton, Mrs Buxton and Miss Buxton, Toledo, Ohio.
J James R Croes and Mrs Croes, New York city.
S Waters Fox, St Joseph, Mo.
B H Greene and Mrs Greene, Helena, Montana.
G S Greene, jr, and Mr Carlton Greene, New York city.
F F Juengst, St Joseph, Mo.
G W Kittredge, Zanesville, Ohio.
M W Mansfield and Mr Mansfield, Indianapolis, Ind.
G B Nicholson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John F O'Rourke, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
David Reeves and Mrs Reeves, Philadelphia, Pa.
George G Rice and two ladies, Georgetown, Colorado.
J W Walker, Pittsburg, Pa.
John F Wallace and Mrs Wallace, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs T F Richardson, Boston.
Joseph P Richards and Mrs Richards, Boston.
R W Ryan, New York city.
George F Swain, Boston.
Pendleton Smith, Buffalo.
Stevenson Towle, New York city.
The Misses Towle, New York city.
A W Trotter, New York city.
Mrs Trotter, New York city.
John G Van Horne and Mrs Van Horne, Jersey City.
A M Wellington and Mrs Wellington, New York city.
Wm H Wiley, Mrs Wiley and Miss Wiley, New York city.
Charles D Ward and Mrs Ward, Jersey City.
F W Watkins and Mrs Watkins, New York city.
Wm Watson, Boston.
Montgomery Waddell, New York city.
James R Wardlaw, New York city.
John Nichol and Mrs Nichol, Chicago.
[illegible] Bliss and Mrs Bliss, La Crosse, Wis.
Edward Baumann, Mrs Baumann, Mr Baumann, jr, and Miss Baumann, Chicago, Ill.
William S Belknap, Louisville, Ky.
Mendes Cohen, Mrs Cohen and Miss Cohen, Baltimore, Md.
D W Cunningham and Mrs Cunningham, Grafton, Dakota.
Edward N Emmet, St Paul, Minn.
E W Eckert, Massillon, Ohio.
[illegible] Hering, Mrs Hering and Master Hering, Chicago, Ill.
E V Hinckley and Mrs Hinckley, Topeka, Kansas.
F B Howard, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas C Keefer, Mrs Keefer and Miss Keefer, Montreal, Canada.
G Lindenthal, Pittsburg, Pa.
W [illegible] Lotz, Mrs Lotz and Miss Lotz, Chicago, Ill.
John J McVean, Ionia, Mich.
L G Morse, Youngstown, Ohio.
L W Rundlett, St Paul, Minn.
S. H. Yonge, St. Joseph, Mo.
Maj. John Hulbert, Manitou.
F. A. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, Denver.
E. S. Nettleton and Mrs. Nettleton, Denver.
Gov. B. H. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, Denver.
[illegible] C. Lowrie and Mrs. Lowrie and Miss Russell, Denver.
Mrs. Van Diest, Denver.
Mrs. S. B. Toney, Louisville, Ky.
H. A. Swenson, St. Paul, Minn.
W. A. Somers, St. Paul, Minn.
C. N. Brown, Toledo, Ohio.
[illegible] M. Boggs, Toledo, Ohio.
Frank Hawley, Burlington, Iowa.

Mrs. A. S. Welch and children came up from the South on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

Walt A. Smith came up from the south on the Thunderbolt yesterday and went to Denver on the Salt Lake train.

Professor [illegible] of the public schools has gone to California. He will make a tour of the Pacific coast before returning.

There will be no shoot at the grounds of the Colorado Springs' Gun club this afternoon as the members will attend the circus in a body.

Superintendent Grover of the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad was in the city yesterday looking after the interests of the company.

Prof. Wallace El Ward gave another of his interesting lectures in the First M. E. church last night. From here he goes to Pueblo, where he will remain five or six days.

Hon M. D. Thatcher and wife and A. W. Geist and wife of Pueblo passed through the city yesterday on their way to Manitou. They are quartered at the Iron Springs hotel.

Take in the circus to-day. There will be two performances, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. So far the state papers have spoken very highly of the performances given.

[illegible] was at work in the back room of his lapidary on South Tejon street some one sneaked into the front room and stole some watches and jewelry.

Prof. S. T. Walker formerly superintendent of the Colorado Deaf Mute institute, and now superintendent of the Kansas institute at Olathe, Kansas, [illegible] the deaf mute instructor [illegible] Pueblo yesterday.

Master Stanley [illegible] of Cincinnati is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. [illegible] of the city. Although only eleven years of age he came all the way through from Cincinnati alone, and without loss of time or mishap.

There will be a baptism of infants at Grace church on Sunday next at three o'clock. Parents wishing their children to be baptized will notify the Rev. Mr. Arundel, who will officiate on the occasion.

Mr. John Van Horne, wife and sister, Miss [illegible] Van Horne, of Jersey City, are visiting their brother, A. B. Van Horne, at The Antlers.

At the meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge No. [illegible] I. O. O. F., held on Thursday, past grands M. Stockslade, J. M. Bolton and [illegible] B. Farrar were elected representatives to the grand lodge of Colorado.

The deaf mute instructors were accompanied westward from this city yesterday by Prof. D. C. Dudley and Mrs. Wynne. Mr. J. M. Barbert went to Montrose Thursday where he will join the others as they pass through there.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., widely known as an author and as the editor of the Christian Union, will preach at the Congregational church Sunday morning. Many will welcome this opportunity to hear one of the most eminent ministers in the country.

There seems good reason to believe that wool will go higher than at the present time ere the season closes. Seventeen cents is now offered for the best clips, and there are buyers at every turn of the road. Shouldn't be surprised to see it go to twenty cents yet.

Messrs. Bingham & [illegible]etman have the contract of furnishing Seils Brothers' circus with meat while in the city. They will send down 300 pounds of steak for breakfast, also 100 pounds of meat for the animals. The orders for the other meat have not yet been sent in.

The county commissioners spent yesterday examining tax schedules and equalizing taxes. One week from next Monday they will meet to hear any complaints that may be made with regard to taxation. They will complete the examination of schedules and attend to all miscellaneous business in time to adjourn to-day.

Arrivals at the Alamo—C. Hervy, Denver; James Wallace El Ward, Jerusalem; E. D. Norton, Chicago; J. F. Roscom, Salt Lake, Utah; Chas. Lincoln, Denver; W. M. Taylor, St Louis; [illegible] Veyessie, wife and daughter, Ashland, Ky.; C. V. Osgood and wife, D. & R. G., Denver; [illegible] P. Creighton, Manitou; Mrs. Wm. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Chico Basin.

The preliminary examination of Charles Gardner and George Ray, charged with burglarizing the Alamo safe, was opened yesterday before Associate Justices Shideler and Corman. Judge Williams appeared as prosecuting attorney and Judge Cooke in behalf of the defendants. So far several witnesses have been examined for the prosecution and the evidence although of a circumstantial character is very strong. A note that had been passed between the prisoners was introduced in evidence. It rather implicates them and so far is as strong testimony as has been given. One of the Denver, Texas & Gulf conductors identified Gardner as one of the men who came in an hour or so after the robbery and asked for transportation to Pueblo. He told them what the rate would be and to go into the caboose. Later they disappeared for some reason or another. Before the examination of witnesses for the prosecution had been concluded the case was adjourned until this morning at eight o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Press association will not be held this year until September. An excursion is being arranged to include the Lakes, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence river and Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Saratoga, New York, Baltimore and Washington. Full particulars will be furnished members about August 1st, at which time the date of the annual meeting will be announced. By order of the executive committee.

From Sunday's Daily.

There were a number of hard looking characters upon the streets during the parade yesterday, but Marshal Saxton and his men kept their eyes on them.

Governor B. H. Eaton, who came from Leadville and went over Marshall Pass with the civil engineers on Friday, was quartered yesterday at the Iron Springs hotel.

Many of the members of the American association of civil engineers were noticed upon our streets yesterday. They could easily be recognized by the neat badges which they wore.

Mrs. Paul Reid, accompanied by her son, Mr. E. P. Reid, left for Great Bend, Indiana, yesterday. Mr. Reid, who has been very ill for some time, has recovered sufficiently to travel.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., editor of the Christian Union, will preach at the Congregational church this morning at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. James B. Gregg, will preach in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas P. Welch, brother of Mr. Patrick Welch, the unfortunate victim of the club house fire about a week ago, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Plymouth, Penn. The object of his visit is to look after his brother's effects and ferret out if possible the incendiaries and murderers.

The remains of the late Mrs. Barnhart were taken east yesterday afternoon by her husband and son. She will be buried at Muscatine, Iowa. Mrs. Barnhart was a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city, and was much esteemed in the circle of her acquaintance for her Christian character and social grace and refinement.

We were somewhat surprised yesterday to learn that one of our so considered respectable citizens purchased one of the watches stolen from George Schall's store on Friday evening. He denied to the police that he had done so and even declined to give the name or description of the person who had sold it to him. The watch was afterwards restored to the jeweler by him upon the payment of the amount that had been given for it.

The matter of granting the right of placing poles and stretching wires in Colorado Springs, asked for by the Electric Light company, will, we understand, be reported favorably upon the meeting of the city council to-morrow night. The company is anxiously awaiting the action of the council to establish the plant and stretch the wires. It now looks as if the city would be illuminated by electricity within a very short time.

Seils Bros. circus band serenaded Manager S. N. Nye in front of Duncan Bell's drug store just before the opening of the evening performance last night. The leader and a number of the musicians in the band were from Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Nye's former home. They felt that he would appreciate an Ohio serenade and they were not far out of the way. Liberal doses of Moxie and a box of cigars followed.

It is thought that the officers have another one of the gang of crooks that have been cracking safes and burglarizing during the past two or three weeks. Yesterday Frank Hickie and Frank Ray were arraigned before Justice Shideler charged with breaking in Charles Stockbridge's safe at Colorado City on the night of June 25. They both plead not guilty and being unable to give bonds were remanded to jail until Monday morning when they will have a preliminary examination. Frank Ray, one of the defendants, as will be noticed, was bound over yesterday on a charge of being implicated in The Alamo burglary.

The examination of Frank Ray and Charles Gardner, the alleged burglars, was continued yesterday morning before Associate Justices Shideler and Corman. Several witnesses gave in testimony that added strength to that introduced on the day previous and which presented a chain of a most unassailable circumstantial evidence. In behalf of the defense there were a number of witnesses sworn who testified that on the evening of July 2d both defendants were at Manitou and in an intoxicated condition. Hickie, who is now under arrest, testified that about 11 o'clock he found Ray entangled in the wire fence near the Manitou house and took him home. Mrs. Ray, the defendant's wife, said that she helped to undress and put him to bed. This is in substance an outline of the defence, whereas on the other hand it was proven by witnesses and acknowledged to Marshal Dana and Mr. Frost by one of the defendants that they were at Colorado City. Beyond this was the note passed at the county jail and the conclusive proof that Ray had purchased at Stark's hardware store a burglar's blow pipe and at G. S. Barnes & Son's two drills that compared with the size of the hole drilled in the Stockbridge safe. In the afternoon the attorneys argued the case at some length, but after brief deliberation the justices bound the defendants over to the district court which meets in November. They were each required to furnish a bond of $750, but being unable to do so were committed to the county jail to await a hearing before the grand jury.

From Tuesday's Daily.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Adjourned Meeting of the City Council Last Night.

Introduction of a Number of Revised Ordinances.

Sale of the New Water Bonds to a Denver Firm.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held last evening with Mayor Dow in the chair and present Aldermen Skinner, Hughes, Stillman, Wilder, Himebaugh and Hemenway. The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

Alderman Skinner stated, under the head of reports from committees, that the D. & R. G. railway could not transport its share of the slag for the riprapping of the Monument at the site of the proposed new iron bridge on Huerfano street, and that Mayor Dow had been to Denver and made arrangements for transportation by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company. Mr. Skinner also reported that the committee was in favor of issuing warrants in the sum of $6,550 for the erection of the Monument bridge, payable in 1888, and to draw interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

Alderman Stillman reported favorably on the bills of Mr. Pulver and Mr. Evans.

Alderman Himebaugh of the committee on water works stated that Dr. Bell had consented to give to the city the ten acre tract of land on the mesa on which it was proposed to erect an additional reservoir.

Alderman Skinner in behalf of the committee on streets, alleys and ditches reported favorably on the granting of a franchise to the Electric Light company and stated that an ordinance had been drawn up and would be presented at the proper time.

City Treasurer Fairley presented his report for the month of June which was received and placed on file.

Chairman Wilder, of the ordinance committee, then introduced revised ordinances as follows: Water works, cemetery, board of health, defining powers and duties; planting and protection of trees, storing gun powder, vagrants, houses of ill fame and prostitutes, officers and election. Mr. Wilder said that the first five named had not been materially changed, but the last three had been, and he would suggest that they be printed.

The revised ordinance on licenses introduced at the last meeting of the council in June was taken from the table and read by sections. On motion it was laid over until the next meeting with instructions that it be printed.

Alderman Skinner then introduced an ordinance granting to the El Paso Electric company the right of setting poles and stretching wires in the streets and alleys of Colorado Springs. The rules were suspended and the ordinance placed upon its passage. The ordinance was adopted by a vote of six for and none against.

An ordinance relative to the vacating portions of certain streets between the bluffs west of Cascade avenue and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was introduced. This ordinance of vacation was at the request of the Willow Park improvement association so that they could fence, plant trees and improve the low lands west of Cascade avenue for a public park. The rules were suspended and the ordinance adopted.

The revised ordinances relative to the board of health, the cemetery, the protection of trees and water works, introduced by Captain Wilder earlier in the evening, were adopted as read. There was no material change in any of them.

The ordinance governing the storage of gun powder was referred back to the ordinance committee.

The clerk was instructed to refund to Washington & Johnson the amount of $3.50 unexpired license money due them.

Captain Wilder moved that a committee of three of which the mayor was to be chairman, be appointed to confer with the officials of the Colorado Midland Railway company with a view to taking into consideration the mutual interests of the two corporations. Mayor Dow appointed as this committee Aldermen Wilder and Himebaugh.

Col. Skinner introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, A casualty having occurred by the washing away of the bridge and approaches thereto across Monument creek on Huerfano street; also a portion of the east side of Spruce street; therefore be it

Resolved, By the city council of the city of Colorado Springs that the committee on streets, alleys, bridges and ditches be authorized and are hereby directed to have said approaches rebuilt, and the east side of Spruce street to be properly protected by riprapping the bank on the west side of Monument creek above and below said bridge approach with slag, brush and stone; the sum of money to be expended therefor not to exceed three thousand ($3,000) dollars; be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk is hereby directed to issue warrants of the city for payment of the same, payable on the first day of January, 1888, also warrants to pay for the bridge contracted for by direction of the city council, May 17th, 1886, payable at same date.

The matter of receiving and opening bids for the $57,000 in refunded water bonds was next taken up. City Clerk McCreery stated that he had received three sealed bids and there was a representative present of Jarvis, Conklin & Co., Chicago, who had come for the purpose of bidding openly, supposing that the bonds would be sold in that way. The gentleman said that he had come to buy the bonds and would give a good price for them, providing he was allowed to bid. It was hardly thought fair to the other bidders to allow him to bid openly. There was some talk of postponing awarding of the bonds until the next meeting, whereupon he consented to put in a sealed bid, providing that the bids should be opened. A motion to this effect was made and carried, and the bids opened. Following was the result: Jarvis, Conklin & Co., Chicago, offered par, as did also W. J. Hayes & Son, of Cleveland. A. S. Keene & Co., of Chicago, offered ½ of 1 per cent premium, and Rollins & Young of Denver [illegible] of one per cent premium. The motion was made to accept the offer made by Rollins & Young, when the representative of Jarvis, Conklin & Co. offered $100 and subsequently $200 better than Rollins & Young. The council did not feel justified in accepting the offer, as they considered that it had not been made in a fair and business-like way. The motion to dispose of the bonds to Rollins & Young at a premium of [illegible] of one per cent prevailed, notwithstanding that the offer from Jarvis, Conklin & Co. was nearly [illegible] of one per cent premium.

Alderman Himebaugh made a motion that two more drinking fountains be ordered, to be placed upon the east side of Tejon street. This was amended by Colonel Skinner to the effect that only one be procured and placed in front of the El Paso County bank. This motion was adopted.

Alderman Stillman thought that some seats ought to be procured for the parks and some effort made to protect the grass, as he understood boys were allowed to play ball in them.

The council adjourned without taking action.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

An Interesting Sermon by the Rev. Lyman Abbott.

A large audience assembled at the Congregational church Sunday morning to listen to the sermon preached by that eminent divine Rev. Lyman Abbott. He selected his text from Romans, 1st chapter, 16th and 17th verses:

For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first and also to the Greek. For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, The just shall live by faith.

It is very difficult for us to realize the darkness of that time. The moral quality of the people may be seen by the government and the sports of the amphitheater. One half the people were slaves and a half of the other half were supported by gifts. There were no homes. Divorces were so free that one man had his 21st wife and she had been married 25 times. Schools of gymnastics and oratory furnished the only means of education. The temples did nothing for the people. One writer says "It is a shame to be drunken except at a feast of the gods." [illegible] appeared this man Paul. What was the power of Paul's gospel? It was not in law. It is sometimes said if we could get better men into congress so that we could get prohibition laws and have God mentioned in our constitution we should make men better. But law will not redeem the world. Rome had tried it. You have been trying it. Paul describes the wickedness of the Romans in the first chapter of his epistle. This description does not apply to the men and women of our day. The Jew has been under divine law, and it is said of him, "Not one doeth good and sinneth not." The world cannot be set right by enactment. You have the right to put prohibition and God into the constitution but you cannot make men good and pure by this change. A strait jacket will not make a sane man out of a lunatic. We must have the power of personal influence of life on life—that is the greatest power of home life. We all act upon it. Music is a power that affects us. Some one having praised Ole Bull's violin after one of his concerts he said it is I and not the instrument. Arnold of Rugby and all men who have put a stamp on other men used this power of personal influence. Sherman heard the roar of battle or a retreat. He rises and tells them that we are going the other way. This power of personality is in the word mother. She takes us through the door of sacrifice and suffering. All her life is looking forward. She lays down her life for her children. By her life, by her character it is more than law, it is their God. Christ is an example that we may know how to follow the trail that he leads. "His righteousness or a righteousness what does it mean? What is revealed in these four gospels? It is God himself. He drew men to him and poured himself into them. We think of John as good but we forget what he did before he was filled with the divine love. Christ was invited to become the guest of a Pharisee. He accepted the invitation and the people flocked in to hear him. One was a woman of the town. Something he said made her weep. Her tears dropped on his feet. She knelt and wiped his feet with her hair. The Pharisee could not understand it. It is not understood now by some. I have spoken of this as a New Testament doctrine. God draws all to Him. The light of the sun is stored up for our use. There is no courage, honor or love which is not bottled sunshine. If a man will follow his conscience he will be set right. Lift up your heads, O ye gates. My soul is in a beleaguered castle. [illegible] comes in; that is the gospel to David.

I do want to make my meaning clear. If we will open our hearts He will come in. Redemption is not the remission of penalty. The sacrifice as a lamb slain from the foundation of the world, as a mother suffers for her child's wrong. My feet and eyes are God's. Faith is coming into immediate contact with Him. Christ is a road, a tower, a house. I am a captor and a reprieve. I am left. He touched and you are set free—the stone is rolled away.

I think there is not in the New Testament any term applied to Christ that is not applied in a modified form to the children of God. He is called the son of God and we are called the sons of God. He the light of the world, and we lights in the world. He the great High Priest and the King of Kings and we kings and priests unto God. He is declared to be filled with the fullness of the Godhead bodily and we are bid to pray that we may be filled with the fullness of God. May He grant you the love of Christ which passeth knowledge.

Mr. George Trimble, the well known Leadville banker, was in the city yesterday.

Nine cars of slag came in yesterday for the new iron bridge on West Huerfano street.

Mr. Ehrich has purchased the Dr. Davis property at Manitou and contemplates making some extensive improvements.

Miss Flemming, of Pueblo, who has been visiting J. S. Johnson and family for the past week, returned home yesterday.

J. W. Cochran and son, who have been stopping at Mr. Brinkerhoff's for the past month, left for Minnesota yesterday on the Salt Lake train.

Two small boys, both under ten years of age, passed through the city on the Salt Lake train yesterday. They were travelling alone coming from London and on their way to Sacramento, California.

Company A, First Battalion cavalry, yesterday entered upon the eleventh year of its existence. It is one of the oldest military organizations in Colorado and has [illegible] active members.

Rev. G. N. Eldridge and wife leave to-day to attend the conference of the Methodist church, which meets at Greeley. The official board of the Methodist church has extended an invitation to Mr. Eldridge to remain another year.

The $40,000 bonds about to be issued by School District No. 11, of this county, have been sold to the First National bank of Colorado Springs at a premium of three-fourths of one per cent, and accrued interest up to day of delivery.

We give below a statement of the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway for the first week of July as prepared and forwarded to us by Auditor E. R. Murphy:

	For the week		For the year	
	1886	1885	1886	1885
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express, etc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Increase for the week, [illegible] or [illegible] per cent.
Increase for the year, $120,[illegible] or [illegible] per cent.

Real Estate Transfers

L. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending July [illegible], 1886:

Colorado Springs Co to St Mary's Academy, lots [illegible] and [illegible] blk [illegible], [illegible]
Nelly A Weiden to Washington Pastor, [illegible] White, Wolfe and Sweet's [illegible] add
S J Day to [illegible], [illegible] add
Wm B [illegible] to C [illegible], [illegible] add
Sarah A [illegible] to Lizzie Dennard, [illegible] blk [illegible] add
Mary C [illegible] to A [illegible], [illegible] 425
E J Eaton and A A McGovney to [illegible] Koope, [illegible] of [illegible] blk [illegible]
Nelly A Weiden to [illegible], [illegible] White, Wolfe and Sweet's [illegible] add
J C Goodell to [illegible], [illegible] add

A A McGovney, treasurer, to [illegible] blk [illegible]
A A McGovney, treasurer, to [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] add blk [illegible]
A A McGovney, treasurer, to [illegible] blk [illegible]
A A McGovney, treasurer, to [illegible] blk [illegible]

John H [illegible] to Wm A [illegible], [illegible] Hulbert's subdivision
Alexander Thomson to John H [illegible], [illegible]

A A McGovney, treasurer, to [illegible] blk [illegible]

A A McGovney to Moses [illegible] blk [illegible] add
A A McGovney, treasurer, to J E Mc[illegible], [illegible] blk [illegible]
A A McGovney, treasurer, to Wm [illegible], [illegible] blk [illegible]

A A McGovney to the Colorado Springs Live Stock Co, [illegible]
A A McGovney to [illegible]
A A McGovney, treasurer, to H H [illegible], [illegible] of sec [illegible], tp [illegible], r [illegible] w
A A McGovney, treasurer, to N S [illegible], [illegible]
E J Eaton to [illegible], [illegible] sec [illegible], tp [illegible], r [illegible] w
H P Blackmore to Henry M [illegible], [illegible] acres of sec [illegible], tp [illegible], r [illegible] w
E J Eaton to [illegible], [illegible] sec [illegible], tp [illegible], r [illegible] w
J D Lawson & [illegible] to the Colorado Live Stock company, [illegible]
[illegible] Martin to the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, [illegible]
Mary J [illegible] to Mary [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] Balthasen to [illegible] Lawson and Theophilus Laws, [illegible] and ne qr of nw qr sec 12, tp 16 s, r 63 w, 2,200

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ENGLISH POLITICS.

Hartington's Home Rule Scheme Accepted by Salisbury.

Significance of the Popular Vote—Late Estimates.

Great Havoc Made by the Rioters in Belfast.

English Politics

LONDON, July 13.—Lord Hartington has arrived in London. Lord Salisbury will return here on Friday and will confer with Lord Hartington and other unionists on Monday. An arrangement has been arrived at by which Lord Salisbury accepts Lord Hartington's home rule policy, which involves the maintenance of the powers of the imperial parliament. By it the powers conferred on local councils in Ire and are delegated, not surrendered, by parliament, which body reserves the right to control and revise the action of the councils. The appointment of judges and local administration is centered in the imperial parliament.

Lord Hartington is still reluctant to join the conservative ministers, although he has pledged himself to support coercive measures and the general policy of the conservatives.

In Gladstonian circles confidence is expressed that the premier will resign. Gladstone will hold a conference with his colleagues on Saturday.

Parnellites say they will never accept Lord Hartington's scheme and will fight and wait until they have secured the passage of the full Gladstonian measure.

The totals of members elected at midnight are Conservatives and unionists 365, Gladstonians 241.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the National league to-day the treasurer announced that donations received from the United States for the parliamentary fund within the past two weeks amounted to $80,000.

Mr. T. M. Healy in an address said that although Irishmen were disappointed at the result of the elections they should not be despondent. The fear, he said, was a temporary one. A million electors had written "home rule" on their polling papers as against the unholy existing triple alliance. The coalition government Mr. Healy contended, could not exist three months.

Election Returns

LONDON, July —The tories have won the southwest division of Essex and the Torquay division of Devonshire, electing in the former district Col. Masin's, conservative, over C. E. Parker Rhodes, and Albert Spicer, Gladstonian. In Torquay R. Mallock defeated Lewis McIver, unionist.

Michael McCartan, Parnellite, has been elected to parliament for Southdown. He received 4751 votes while Corbett, his tory opponent, obtained 2516 in a total vote 58 less than was polled at the last election.

J. C. Morley, Parnellite, has been returned for the [illegible] division of Kings county by a vote of 2276 against 711 obtained by Capt. Bernard, conservative. The same candidates contested the district at the last election, when the home rulers polled 2 more votes and the conservatives 10 more. The tories in to-day's elections gained South Dorsetshire where Lieut. Col. G. M. Hambro defeated [illegible] Sturgis, Gladstonian and the Leek division of Staffordshire where [illegible] Davenport conservative, defeated G. Crompton, Gladstonian. Sir M. Wilson, Gladstonian candidate for the Skepton division of Yorkshire, has been defeated by Willer Morrison, unionist. This is a unionist gain.

LONDON, July 14.—The tories have gained Middle Leichestershire from the liberals, electing [illegible] De Lisle conservatives, over J. E. Ferguson Gladstonian. The tories have also gained East Renfrewshire, Scotland, where they defeated M. H. Shawstart, Gladstonian, and South Huntingtonshire, where the re-election of Coote, jr. Gladstonian, has been defeated by the election of Smith Barry, conservative.

The total votes polled up to the present time are [illegible] unionists [illegible], Gladstonians [illegible]. At midnight the total returns were: Conservatives and unionists 356, Gladstonians 252. The conservatives and unionists now estimate the final result as follows: Conservatives [illegible], liberal-unionists 77, Gladstonians 188, Parnellites 86. The result of the elections is restoring commercial confidence in Dublin.

Sir S. Wilton, conservative, has defeated Capt. [illegible] Verney, Gladstonian candidate for re-election in North Buckinghamshire, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's special letter to the electors urging them to return the captain. At the last election he was successful by a majority of 1100 in a total poll of 7468. In South Gloucestershire [illegible] Plunkett, conservative, has defeated the return of E. Stafford Howard, Gladstonian, who at the last election had a majority of 145 in a poll of 9100. Unionists by a majority of 5 have defeated the election of G. Watson, Gladstonian, in South Ayrshire. A. M. Kenny, Parnellite, has been re-elected from Middle Tyrone over [illegible] Moore, conservative. W. K. Redmond, Parnellite, has been re-elected for North Fermanagh. He polled 3128 votes while Wm. Archdale, his tory opponent, polled but 2882. Mr. Redmond's vote is 1270 less than he had at the last election while the vote of his opponent is 40 greater. In the south division of Monaghan Sir J. McKenna Parnellite, received 4657 votes and Mr. Westenr, his opponent, 1009. A Gladstonian gain was made to-day in Buckrose division of Yorkshire, where, amid intense excitement and after a recount, C. Sykes, conservative candidate and an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, was declared beaten by one vote. A scrutiny and probably a petition will follow. The conservatives have gained [illegible]shire, North Cumberland, Egremont and Bu[illegible].

LONDON, July 15.—Total votes so far: Conservative and unionist 1,455,955, Gladstonian 1,382,118.

Irish Rioting

BELFAST, July 13.—Serious rioting broke out this evening between Catholics and Protestants. Many stones were thrown and revolvers freely used. The military was called out to restore order. Many persons were injured and sent to hospitals.

An Orange lodge in Coal Island, a small village in County Tyrone, four miles from Dungannon, were attacked last night by a number of men belonging to the National league. The attacking party were armed with rifles and kept up a fire for two hours on the lodge, the police being powerless to interfere.

Armed moonlighters last night attacked and secured possession of two houses in Freemount and Kanturk, Cork county, then they entered and severely beat the inmates.

DUBLIN, July 14.—During the rioting at Belfast last night between Catholics and Protestants four taverns and a number of dwellings were wrecked. Police and soldiers charged the rioters several times, and at last succeeded in clearing the main streets. In byways, however, dangerous knots of men are lurking, and fears of a renewal of the disturbances are entertained. Among those wounded last night was a sergeant. It is thought he cannot recover. A constable and many civilians received severe wounds.

This morning the head constable of Waterford forced private soldiers to attempt to arrest two Orangemen, father and son. The latter were shot and both killed.

The situation at Waterford is serious. The streets are patroled by policemen and cavalry.

BELFAST, July 14.—A proclamation has been issued which forbids the people to assemble in the streets and warns them that violation of this law will render them liable to arrest. Policeman Gardner is dead. The police garrison has been largely increased. The wreckage caused by the rioting yesterday resembles the results of a tornado. Men, women and children were struck down, bruised and bleeding, still uttering cries of defiance and threats of revenge. Protestants were beaten by sheer numbers and many of their houses were afterward wrecked. Twenty-three prisoners, while on their way to the police station, sang "Rule, Britannia," and cursed the pope, Parnell and Sexton.

DUBLIN, July 14.—A nationalist meeting at Stewartstown this evening was attacked by a mob. Serious fighting ensued and the riot act was read. Several policemen were injured in the encounter. Commoner Tanner is charged with assaulting a loyalist.

Extradition for Dynamiters

LONDON, July 14.—An extradition treaty between England and the United States has been signed. In addition to the customary clauses the treaty provides for the surrender of dynamite miscreants. At the foreign office to-day it was stated that when the matter was ripe communication would be made to the press in the usual way, and the treaty would doubtless be ratified at Washington after the customary routine. Further details were peremptorily refused. At the American legation Secretary White was greatly incensed on being questioned in regard to the matter, and refused to admit or contradict a statement that a treaty had been signed, on the ground that the state department at Washington was alone competent to speak on the subject. He said he was surprised at the indiscretion of the foreign office and closed the interview. It is generally thought in diplomatic circles here that socialistic troubles in Chicago largely influenced the American government in making the treaty.

A Report Contradicted

LONDON, July 14.—Gladstone authorizes an emphatic contradiction of a report that John O'Leary had been privately summoned to London and had conferred with Gladstone, Earl Spencer and Mr. Morley. None of the ministers mentioned had seen O'Leary or communicated with him in any way.

A Letter from Parnell

LONDON, July 1[illegible].—Parnell has written a letter in which he says the statements of Lord Hartington that the Irish party and National League are in league with American Fenians are untrue. I know nothing whatever of any Fenian organization in Ireland or America beyond what I have earned from newspapers. I have never had any communication with the leaders of such organizations or accepted any alliance with them. I do not even know who are the leaders. No union of the National League and Fenians has ever been proposed. If such proposal had ever been made I should never have consented. I have always successfully endeavored to keep the National League within the strictest boundary of legality. In spite of the unblushing falsehoods which have partially and temporarily frustrated the moderate aspirations of Ireland, the Irish people will continue to maintain a peaceable and legal aspect, declining to afford any pretext to Lord Hartington or his tory allies to resort to the brutalities of coercion.

An Election Riot

LONDON, July 3.—The polling in the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire had to be postponed to-day in consequence of rioting. Several policemen were hurt during the disturbance.

France's Threat

PARIS, July 15.—President Grevy has signed a decree for the expulsion of the Duke D'Aumale from France. The Duke De Chartres imitates the Duke D'Aumale in indicating the question of the republic's right to expel him the chamber of deputies will take action looking toward the confiscation of all property in France belonging to the Orleans family.

The entire French cabinet has agreed to the decree expelling the Duc D'Aumale from France.

PARIS, July 14.—The decision to expel the Duc D'Aumale was announced in the chamber of deputies by M. Goblet, minister of public instruction. M. Goblet said that the government's action was approved by the country, and restored confidence in the ministry.

The chamber of deputies has rejected the navigation treaty with Italy.

General Boulanger, minister of war, in answer to a protest of M. Keller to the effect that the expulsion of Duc D'Aumale was illegal, said that the Duc D'Aumale and Prince Murat had not obtained their grades in the army in the regular way.

The chamber by a vote of 375 to 168 adopted a vote of confidence in the cabinet and, by 3[illegible] to 180 decided to have General Boulanger's statement placarded.

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In the senate Pugh from the committee on privileges and elections presented a report in the election case of Senator Payne. Hoar on behalf of himself and Frye presented the dissenting views of the minority. Evarts made a separate report, presenting the views of himself, Teller and Logan. All the reports were ordered printed in one document and were placed on the calendar to be called at any time as privileged matter.

Wilson of Iowa offered a resolution that inaugural addresses, annual messages and such special messages as may be deemed of general public interest of the several presidents of the United States be arranged in chronological order and printed as a senate document. Referred to the committee on printing.

Allison submitted a conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, the committee agreeing on all points in dispute between the two houses except the following points: Clerks for senators, not chairmen of committees; salary of the assistant treasurer at Baltimore, appropriation for three clerks for the civil service commission and relating to compensations of internal revenue agents, surveyors, etc. The senate still further insisted upon its disagreement with the house on these points.

The senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill the amendments adopted as in committee of the whole being first to be disposed of.

The first point on which there was a division was on the amendment (offered originally by Ingalls) to items for the Mississippi river providing that the portion of the appropriation for the Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches be confined to the completion, repair and maintenance of levees throughout such reaches to the height of two feet above the flood of 1882, and to the completion of perishable works under contraction. The amendment was adopted.

All amendments agreed to by the senate in committee of the whole having been disposed of the whole bill was open to amendment.

McMillan, chairman of the committee on commerce, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause in the bill and insert all items now in the bill except that in each case the amount be reduced 25 per cent. He explained that the amount of the house bill in round numbers was fifteen million dollars. The amount reported by the committee on commerce was eighteen million dollars, the amount agreed to by the senate in committee of the whole $600,000 more, and the amount under the proposed 25 per cent reduction would be $14,000,000.

An extended discussion followed. McMillan said he submitted his substitute by direction of the committee on commerce, and he and other members of the committee, during the discussion which followed, explained that they personally and a majority of the committee favored the bill as it stood, but were constrained to recommend a reduction in the belief that if any river and harbor bill were to be had the reduction must be made, that so far as the senate was concerned it would doubtless pass the bill.

Edmunds thought the proposed reduction was wise. It would be better to make the reduction 50 per cent.

Miller said Justis wanted to swell the bill through hostility to the administration in order to force a veto. It was an open secret, he said, that arrangements were being made in another body to bury the bill provided certain things were done or provided the amounts were increased beyond certain points. There has been floating about the corridors of the capitol, in the cloak room and on the floor of the senate statements made and repeated afterwards by men who represented the executive, by men who stood close to it. They had not hesitated to say, not in whispers but outspoken words, if this bill exceeded a certain point it would undoubtedly meet an executive veto.

Saulsbury asked Miller whether he had any information from the president or any person intimately connected with the president that he intended to veto the bill. It was not right for the senator to charge the president with an attempt to influence the action of the senate, because no president had ever been more careful in that respect than the present executive.

Miller replied that he made no such charge, had no information whatever on the subject. He merely stated that men who stood before the country as leaders of the administration party stated for weeks and weeks that if the bill exceeded a certain sum it would undoubtedly be vetoed.

The discussion was continued by Riddleberger, Call and Plumb. The latter criticised the committee on commerce and referred to rumors presidential as something that came underground by a sewerage system between the White house and capitol. The committee on commerce resented reference to the committee and characterized it as "an insidious attack on the committee." He was extremely bitter throughout his speech.

The senate, without coming to a vote, adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house Randall of Pennsylvania, committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution continuing in force until July 3[illegible] the provision of the joint resolution providing temporarily until to-day for expenditures of the government. Passed.

Morrison of Illinois, committee on rules, reported resolutions ordering night session for Friday and Saturday, Friday's session being for consideration of labor business, Saturday's for consideration of business reported from the committee on printing. Agreed to.

Cobham submitted a conference report on the legislative appropriation bill.

Imported Labor in Texas.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Mention was made in the dispatches yesterday that the Farwell syndicate of this city, which has on its hands the building of the state capitol at Austin, Texas, destined to be the largest capitol building of any state in the union, has been made defendant in an action in the United States court for alleged violation of the act of congress prohibiting importation under contract of foreign laborers. The principal members of the syndicate are John V. Farwell, Charles B. Farwell and Abner Taylor. Mr. Taylor, who has just returned from Texas, was seen by a reporter to-day and professed the utmost indifference as to the outcome of the suit. The dispatches intimate that the suit was inspired by Knights of Labor. Mr. Taylor said he knew nothing of the facts beyond what had appeared in the newspapers, but branded the action as an attempt at blackmail. The trouble grew out of the arrival at Austin recently of 86 granite-cutters from Scotland who went to work on the new capitol. These men, it is alleged, were imported here in violation of the act of congress. Mr. Taylor says that is not the case. The time ago a Scotchman working on the new building returned home and spread the report that more wages could be had in Austin than in the old country. These men, all skilled artisans, wanted to better their condition and came to Texas, where they could earn more money. Work was given them at once. This, it appears, was not to the liking of some of the old hands. The matter was agitated, and the culmination is the present suit.

The Farwell syndicate has between 700 and 800 men working on the building, which is expected to eclipse in size and architectural pretensions every other structure of the kind in America. The contract to build this imposing temple was let to Mr. Snell of Rock Island, January 18, 1883. A bond of $250,000 was required as security that the terms of the contract would be carried out satisfactorily, but Mr. Snell could not furnish this bond. In payment for the work he was to receive three million acres of grazing land located in the northwestern part of the state. This land the state sells for $2 an acre. Mr. Snell lacked money to carry it out. Then the Farwell syndicate came to his rescue and for sufficient financial support was deeded three-quarters of his interest in the contract. Mr. Snell got tired of holding on to the remaining quarter and the syndicate purchased it, advancing to him the total amount of expense he was put to so far as he had advanced with the work. The building is to be a fire proof structure, built throughout of granite, which is found in abundance 75 miles away. The design is classic, and in form the building approximates a Greek cross with the rotunda and dome at the intersection of the main corridors. It is to be 566 feet and six inches long, inclusive of porticos, and 288 feet ten inches at its greatest width. It is 311 feet in heighth from the grade line to the tip of the statue on the dome. Besides the basement and dome elevation it is three full stories in height, comprising business and storage apartments, offices, vaults for executive, judicial and legislative departments of the state government, including arrangements and apparatus for lighting the building by electricity, steam heating, ventilating, plumbing, draining, sewerage, hydraulic elevators and conveniences of a complete modern state capitol. In size it will only be second to the capitol at Washington. Taylor says the stone work will be finished this year. It will take three years before the building is in readiness for occupation.

A Serious Riot.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The strike of 200 car drivers and conductors on the North Beach and Mission and City railroad companies which was inaugurated yesterday assumed a serious aspect to-night. The North Beach and Mission road fearing trouble this evening stabled all its cars before dark. The city railroad continued running their cars, but soon after dark about 1000 people gathered on Mission street between Fourth and Sixth streets, and when the company's cars passed they were saluted with showers of stones and other missiles. An attempt was also made to derail the cars by placing scantling across the track. The obstruction was, however, removed by police. Finally three cars were stopped, horses unhitched, windows broken, drivers and conductors forced to leave and one car upset across the track. The police, unable to cope with the crowd, sent for reinforcements and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Police were then stationed at each corner to prevent the people from reassembling. Four rioters were arrested. No serious injury to persons has been reported. Matters at a late hour were quiet. There is no prospect of a recurrence of the trouble to-night. The men went on a strike, as alleged by them, because the car companies had discharged a number of men on the ground of their being Knights of Labor.

Running Races

MONMOUTH PARK, July 15.—Handicap, for all ages, 1¼ miles—Dry Monopole won, Arcity 2d, Thackeray 3d, time [illegible].

Tyro stakes, for 2 year-olds, ¾ mile—Tremont won, Raveller, 2d, Queen Elizabeth 3d, time 1.19½.

Barnegat stakes, for [illegible] year-olds, 1[illegible] miles—Barc won, Quito 2d, Winfred 3d, time 2.45½.

Sweepstakes, 1¼ miles—Favor won, Elizabeth 2d, Heartsease 3d, time 2.1[illegible].

Selling race, 1[illegible] miles—Letitia won, Dan Lewis 2d, Whiz Gig 3d, time 1.57½.

Steeplechase, over the short course—Col Watson won, Joe Shelby 2d, Charley Epps 3d, time 2.23.

CHICAGO, WASHINGTON PARK, July 15.—Mile—Bob Fisher won, Lafette 2d, Sol Silver 3d, time [illegible]44.

Five-eighths mile—Ben Bowman won, Jacobin 2d, Withrow 3d, time 1.03½.

Washington Park cup, 2¼ miles—[illegible] Baldwin's pair, Volante and Lucky B, walked over the track, Lucky B finishing first. Nonstarters, Modesty and Lepanto.

Extra race, 1⅛ miles—Allee won, Buchanan 2d, Modesty 3d; time 1.56¼.

Mile—Warrenton won, Fancy Andy 2d, Bulcy Bowling 3d, time 1.43¼.

Hurdle, 1½ miles—McCullough won, Will Davis 2d, Guy 3d; time 2.52.

Parliament's Deputation.

LINCOLN, July 13.—Some meddlers in Chicago and New York in order to lessen the interest in the forthcoming Irish National league convention pretend to have received information by cable from Ireland that the delegation from parliament, promised in a cable message which Mr. Harrington, M. P., in behalf of Parnell, sent President Egan of the Irish National league, some days ago, would not attend. Mr. Egan cabled Mr. Harrington this morning and received promptly the following reply:

DUBLIN, July 13.

To Patrick Egan, President Irish National League, Lincoln, Neb.

Report of deputation not going is a malicious falsehood. Some members of the delegation already named, will send you names of all in a few days.

Signed TIMOTHY HARRINGTON

Baron De Worms Divorced.

LONDON, July 14.—A decree nisi of divorce has been granted to Baron [illegible] De Worms against his wife. The plaintiff's allegations concerning the lady's criminal relations with Baron Meron in Tyrol were fully proven. The evidence proved that the baroness made exceptionally long sojourns on the continent for incontinent purposes, obtaining her husband's permission to go away from home by pretending that she was suffering from ill health, which required Alpine air. She also, it was shown, managed to conceal the purpose of her visit to Tyrol, which was to meet Baron Meron, by hiring his castle. She gave him $100,000 for the use of it for a few years. Before this Baron Meron was in a state of poverty. Baron De Worms was then awarded the custody of his three children.

President Salomon Re-elected

HAVANA, July 15.—Advices from Port au Prince say that Gen. Louis Etienne Felicite Salomon was on the 30th ult. re-elected president of Hayti for another term of seven years dating from May '87.

Banking in Madagascar.

LONDON, July 15.—Madagascar has granted an English company a charter to establish a royal bank with power to lend money and to issue bank notes. The bank will have a capital of two millions of pounds.

From Wednesday's Daily

COLORADO METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Weather Record for the Week from July [illegible] to 7 Inclusive.

The atmospheric pressure remained without marked changes during the first half of the week, and rose from the 4th to the 7th. The heat and dryness which had shown a decided advance in the closing days of June were still more marked during this week, particularly in the first half. Showers of a few minutes' duration are reported from a number of stations, but at none except Pike's Peak has the rainfall of the week amounted to the tenth of an inch. In most parts of the state, all the days have been clear except the 4th and 5th.

Those persons in any part of Colorado who are interested in the subject are invited to aid the association by contributing notes of the weather, and, upon communicating with the director of observations at Colorado Springs, will be furnished with blank forms for use in recording, and with all needed information. No instrumental outfit beyond a thermometer and a cheap rain gauge is demanded, and even the latter is not essential.

TABLE A

STATIONS	Altitude	OBSERVER
Faith Farm		
Alma	[illegible]	W. H. Powles
Idaho Springs	7,800	[illegible]
Denver	5,280	Sergt. J. J. [illegible]
[illegible]		
Husted	6,600	E. P. Mo[illegible]
Colo. Springs.	6,[illegible]	F. H. Loud
Seven Lakes	11,000	Curtis & Nati[illegible]
Pike's Peak	[illegible]	Sergt. and H. H[illegible]
Westcliffe	7,8[illegible]	A. Comstock, M. D.
Canon City	[illegible]	F. P. Blake, M. D.
Pueblo	[illegible]	F. H. Lay, M. D.
Trinidad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hugo	[illegible]	J. B. P[illegible]
W. Las Animas	[illegible]	Sergt. F. R. [illegible]
Dodge City, Ks	[illegible]	Sergt. J. J. [illegible]
Santa Fe, N. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glenwood Sps	[illegible]	W. F. [illegible], M. D.
Montrose	[illegible]	Sergt. [illegible]
Pandora		[illegible]

‡ Member Colorado Meteorological Association. [illegible] Director Colorado Meteorological Association.

TABLE B

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE

Date							
Idaho Springs	[illegible]						
Denver	[illegible]						
Husted	[illegible]						
Colo. Springs	[illegible]						
Seven Lakes	[illegible]						
Pike's Peak‡	[illegible]						
Westcliffe	[illegible]						
Canon City	[illegible]						
Pueblo	[illegible]						
Trinidad	[illegible]						
Hugo	[illegible]						
W. L. Animas‡	[illegible]						
Dodge City	[illegible]						
Santa Fe	[illegible]						
Glen Springs	[illegible]						
Montrose‡	[illegible]						
Pandora							

Daily means, unless otherwise stated, are [illegible] of readings at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] with double weight assigned to the [illegible] observation.
* —Mean of highest and lowest temperatures.
‡ —Mean of readings at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] and [illegible] p. m., [illegible]
§ —Mean of self-registering thermometer [illegible]

TABLE C

CLOUDINESS AND RAINFALL

Date	Cloudiness		Rainfall	
			Amt.	Dates
Idaho Sps	[illegible]			
Denver	[illegible]			
Husted	[illegible]			
Colo Springs	[illegible]			
Seven Lakes	[illegible]			
Pike's Peak	[illegible]			
Westcliffe	[illegible]			
Canon City	[illegible]			
Pueblo	[illegible]			
Trinidad	[illegible]			
Hugo	[illegible]			
W. L. Animas	[illegible]			
Dodge City	[illegible]			
Santa Fe	[illegible]			
Glen Springs	[illegible]			
Montrose	[illegible]			

Cloudiness is estimated on a scale of [illegible]. Rainfall is measured in inches and hundredths.
A dash (—) under the head of amount of rainfall signifies that the quantity was inappreciable.

F. H. Loud.

Colorado College [illegible] Observatory, Colorado Springs, July [illegible].

MANITOU MENTION

A Warm Day at Colorado's Popular Resort.

Mr. Charles Arbuckle, the extensive and well known coffee man, is at the Cliff.

The thermometer yesterday registered [illegible] in the shade in the middle of the afternoon.

Mr. B. F. Nevins, the western passenger agent of the Frisco company is at the Barker.

Mr. Reitmann, one of Denver's most prominent linguists, is quartered at the Iron Springs.

Mr. W. W. W[illegible] of Colorado Springs [illegible] for a short time [illegible] at the Iron Springs hotel.

Mr. W. D. Sand[illegible] [illegible] most financial [illegible] Iron Springs.

Mr. J. W. Paramore, president of the St. Louis & Texas railway, is [illegible] Iron Springs hotel.

A number [illegible] soda water have already [illegible] water is giving very good [illegible].

One of the most popular games at Manitou just at present is lawn tennis. All guests take an active interest in the game.

Mr. George Campbell, a prominent banker of Beloit, Kas., registered at the Barker yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife.

The Manitou Mineral Water, Park and Bath company are doing a good business this season under the management of General Adams.

Politics have not warmed up much yet at Manitou, but we understand that they will want a representative in the legislature to say the least.

The Manitou house although opening later in the season than the other hotels is filling up rapidly with guests for the remainder of the season.

Manitou will put forth some effort to have both the republican and the democratic conventions held here this fall. We hope that they will succeed.

Mr. George Snider is now having on an average about 50 visitors at the Manitou [illegible] a very active one [illegible]

[illegible] of New York [illegible] hereof [illegible]

[illegible]

Max W[illegible] yesterday [illegible]

[illegible] Colorado [illegible] Springs [illegible]

[illegible] at the Manitou [illegible] Iron Springs [illegible]

[illegible] the licenses [illegible] were granted at the rate of [illegible] applications [illegible] Webber a[illegible]

[illegible]

Martin [illegible] Chas. [illegible] Avery, Kansas City [illegible] wife, [illegible] Hagla [illegible] Leavenworth [illegible]

[illegible] John Herman [illegible] Morgan [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] Fred Walsh, Denver [illegible] lady [illegible] Hastings, Neb. [illegible] David Brown and wife, Nebraska [illegible] Schomberg [illegible]

[illegible]

Brooks Sentenced

St. Louis, July 1[illegible].—[illegible] M[illegible] alias W. H. Lennox Maxwell, convicted of murdering Charles Arthur Preller, was sentenced this morning to be hanged August 27th.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

President—Bernard Gilpin.

Vice President—James O. Phillips.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Dr. Wm. Strickler, Frank Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.

Round-up Commissioners—Jabez Gammon, J. O. Phillips.

Foreman of the Round-up—Peter Tennis.

THE ASSOCIATION,

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth District. Cattle are gathered economically. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $25 per year, which amount entitles the member to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattlemen and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

From Friday's Daily.

Geo. Ackroyd left for Parkville yesterday.

Mrs. McCombs went south to the Grandview bolt yesterday.

Robert Lacey returned from the mountains yesterday morning.

Mr. T. W. Wright came down from the south yesterday on business of the Alpha.

Manager Nye has purchased the Alpha and Oro Copper mines for $6,000.

The piano sent to E. E. Dow's clothing store was received yesterday and will be set by Mr. E. Brown.

A. L. Lawton, Mr. [illegible] and A. C. Lewis returned yesterday from Mexico where they are largely interested in mines.

E. A. Nichols, of the New [illegible] company, who has been here for the past month, left for his home yesterday.

Mr. [illegible] the Pueblo [illegible] yesterday took up the Rio [illegible] of Pueblo parties.

Mr. E. W. [illegible] and A. H. Crawford [illegible] yesterday with their families [illegible] two weeks.

[illegible] past week visiting [illegible] Mrs. McKenzie, left for her home in Ottawa, Canada, yesterday morning.

A large party of [illegible] passed through this city yesterday bound for the southern part of the state to work on a large ditch in the Montezuma Valley.

[illegible] in the Denver & New Orleans office yesterday, Messrs. [illegible] to the Denver & Rio Grande [illegible].

Mr. Thomas Hughes returned and placed in position in his grocery store yesterday afternoon a large burglar proof safe.

Miss Alice M. [illegible] on the Thunderbolt [illegible] yesterday to spend the summer in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her many friends here will miss her very much and a pleasant visit.

In the neighborhood of twenty-five pounds of slag for the tip capping of the Monument battle for the pedestal of the new iron bridge have been put in place and there are twenty more to be unloaded.

Commissioner Moberly, of the Colorado-Utah association, gives notice that a special rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds has been made on mineral water for points from Colorado Springs to Missouri River points.

The regular shoot for the pigeon cup took place at the grounds of the Colorado Springs Gun club yesterday afternoon. The day was in every respect a very favorable one only that the sun was very hot. The score at the outcome was as follows out of 25 birds each: Davis 19, Lucas 18, Gaylord 20, Kirsch 16, Wesson 9, Davis [illegible]. The cup and the Davis, the first [illegible] to be won it. In order to bind it he will have to win it three times in succession.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. George Osgood, of Des Moines, Ia., is spending a few days in the city, and is registered at the Alamo.

Miss [illegible] Johnson, of the Grey, has left a fine lace quilt made by herself, which every lady should call and see.

Wm. Bush's horse attached to his bread wagon ran away about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wagon contained a lady and a gentleman, both of whom were thrown out and the lady injured. Dr. Horn was called but found no bones broken.

Prof. E. M. Pace will leave today for his old home at Mount Vernon, Ill. This altitude is too great for the health of his family. The professor has been teaching music in this city since last October with good success and has made many friends who will regret his departure.

The heated spell that we have been experiencing for ten days or two weeks is now progressing east and is very noticeable in the larger cities. As a consequence all trains arriving in Manitou and Colorado Springs are crowded, and those who come thus far weather very mild and comfortable. All seashore and mountain resorts at the east have been complaining of little business on account of the cool weather.

The eastern papers are making considerable capital over special stories in regard to the fact that the assassination of Garfield was through a conspiracy. Alleged stories of this kind were heard of in the west weeks ago and are not what might be called original or startling.

Mr. S. F. Mathes, manager of Sigler's Chicago Pullman palace parties from Los Angeles, California, to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and return, was in the city yesterday. The first party left California on July 8th and those going westward will leave the above named places about the middle of July and every month thereafter. Mr. Mathes was formerly connected with the Mountaineer in Colorado Springs.

From Friday's Daily.

All of the business men in the city say their trade has been better this summer than ever before.

There seems to be no limit to the heated term, but there have been indications of rain for two days.

Mr. [illegible] of Leadville came up from the south yesterday and is visiting his family in this city.

[illegible] under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Driving association at the Park [illegible] Denver Park yesterday afternoon.

Mr. [illegible], proprietor of the Crawford house, went to Denver yesterday to lease the Alvord house for five years. He will continue to run the Crawford house here.

More fine horses have been brought into Colorado this year than ever before, and at the present rate El Paso will soon have the record of having the best horses in the state.

E. P. Bayne of Niagara Falls, New York, who has been here for the past four months visiting his brother, Col. J. S. Haynes, left for his home yesterday on the Salt Lake train.

Manager Nye thinks that we will have no performances at the opera house until about the middle of September. He is in hopes of obtaining John F. Raymond to open the season with.

[illegible] more [illegible] than ever before. Many [illegible] to stay, [illegible] happy.

[illegible] Good Templars [illegible] Lake yesterday. [illegible] attendance [illegible] Perspectives, [illegible] in the city [illegible] week.

[illegible] Monument park [illegible] North Nevada avenue for one year.

Mr. [illegible] advertises [illegible] stock sale every [illegible] Mr. [illegible] company [illegible] officers and directors [illegible] be pushed in Pueblo. Call and see what he has to offer.

There is a decided tendency in the power wood and it is predicted that it will advance 50 cents per pound. The rise in prices is attributed to the decrease in the supply of wet cords. Those of the El Paso county wood brokers who disposed of their especially in the season hoped that they did so.

Mr. T. L. Clifford, of the firm of Carlson & Jones, while shoeing a horse yesterday afternoon was kicked by the animal on the chin and shoulder. While his face was badly lacerated and had to be sewed up, we understand that there were no bones broken. The horse that Mr. Clifford was shoeing was a very vicious one.

Mr. Matt F. Wilbur was married at Dunwoody, Iowa, on Monday, July 12, to Mrs. Prudence E. Wiley. Both are well known in Colorado Springs. The marriage was a very quiet one and but few of Mr. Wilbur's friends knew of it until his return to the city on Wednesday. The GAZETTE extends its congratulations with hopes of future happiness for Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur.

The following proclamation was yesterday issued by Mayor E. L. Dow. The use of hydrant water for irrigation purposes is granted by horsemen in all parts of the city east of Tejon street, commencing Thursday, July 15th, except as follows: First ward—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from five to eight o'clock a. m. Second ward—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from five to eight o'clock p. m. Third ward—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from five to eight o'clock a. m. Fourth ward—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from five to eight o'clock p. m.

The Antlers Arrivals. A. E. Pentlow, New Mexico; Frank Titus, Kansas City; J. S. Jenkins, Andover, Mass.; J. A. Chambers and wife, Texas; M. W. John, Denver; J. E. Wheeler, R. J. Boiz, New York city; C. W. Smith, Philadelphia; [illegible] Lenham and wife, Brooklyn; E. S. Gosney and wife, St. Joe; G. A. Rupard, Salem, Mass.; W. Strauss, St. Louis; George Baum and family, Chicago; M. E. Barnett, W. S. Pachteck, Missouri; W. W. Palmer, Chicago; Ike Warts, New York; Robert Sailer, C. H. Walker, Cincinnati; Z. T. Farmer, E. Little, Denver; G. E. Wells, J. W. Helger, Chicago; T. Gauss, New York; M. Epstein, [illegible] King, Denver.

Arrivals at The Alamo.—W. S. Cunningham, Ira Koutch, Texas; Geo. S. Ossilin, Des Moines, Iowa; A. H. Graham, C. D. Lamb, Lizzie Long, Columbus, Ohio; Julius Z. Sharpley, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; C. [illegible] Holbrook, S. S. Holbrook, Ottowa, Pa.; C. [illegible] Stevens and wife, Foster Cooley and wife, Beloit, Kans.; Rev. John F. Fayle and family, Kansas City; Mrs. Judge S. [illegible] and wife, Elizabeth [illegible], Johnstown, Pa.; L. G. Nash, wife and two children, [illegible] Kamaker and wife, Abilene, Kas.; W. M. Roylance, F. F. Reynolds, Springville, Utah; D. M. [illegible], Denver; [illegible], Chicago; [illegible] Simmington, Ashland, Neb.; Ernest Chase, St. Joe, Mo.; Levi Ritter, J. W. Ritter, Indianapolis; M. [illegible], Salina; Samuel McManahan, Baltimore.

The following quotations of the Chicago grain and pork markets, as received by their direct wire for July 15, are furnished us by S. S. Floyd & Co.:

	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat—Aug	78¾	79¼	78¾	79
Corn—Aug	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Pork—Aug	9.85½	9.95	9.85½	9.87½
Lard—Aug	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65
Oats	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼

MANITOU MENTION.

Some Points Gathered by the Gazette Representative.

When it comes to dancing George Walker most assuredly takes the cake.

The Iron Springs hotel is crowded and guests have to be turned away daily.

Manitou is experiencing a real estate boom and the owners of property seem to think that they want exorbitant prices.

George Campbell, of the firm of Campbell, Best & Co., bankers of Beloit, Kansas, with his wife is stopping at the Barker.

Kansas City is represented at the Barker by Mr. W. A. M. Vaughan, one of the leading produce commission merchants.

Wm. A. Rice, son of General Reid, and one of Kansas City's popular society young men, is putting in his summer at the Barker.

There will be a hop at the Barker tonight. Good music will be furnished and those who trip the light fantastic in Colorado Springs are invited.

The bottling works are receiving more orders than they can fill. Every one who drinks the water pronounce it superior to any other table water.

L. R. Moore, of the firm of Bullene, Moore & Conety, Kansas City, with his wife and two children, are at the Barker. Manitou is deservedly popular with this firm, two of its members being here now.

As will be seen by looking over the arrivals at the Mansion there are guests at this popular hotel representing not only the official heads but also the large stockholders and bondholders of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Cliff house last night and there was not a person present who is supposed of not having a good time. There were at least a number of the popular young people from Colorado Springs.

A [illegible] on the Manitou road last night [illegible] a horse, but not mates. One was no runaway. The lady concerned [illegible] the fact that the road [illegible] for the amount of travel over it. There is no question but that it is the worst road in Colorado.

The following persons went to the Park yesterday morning: Thomas Hoy, John Hoyton, New York; C. H. Wellden, Ohio; Thomas Kirby, Kansas; Mr. Lanzenfelder, St. Louis; W. O. Cleveland, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mr. Shoemaker, Frank Fowler, Nebraska; Ira Jay, Pueblo; John G. Shea and wife, Chicago; Miss Jay Sweatman, Mrs. John A. Keator, Philadelphia.

We are of the impression that the Manitou Journal in stating the following expresses the opinion of not only the citizens of Manitou, but also that of the voters of El Paso county: "The meeting of the republican state committee will be held in Denver to decide on the date for holding the state convention. This convention will probably be called for September 15 or 20, and in casting about for a place in which to meet we would suggest to the members of the committee that they consider Manitou's advantages. No other place in the state can furnish first-class hotel accommodations for as many people as we can. The season will be nearly closed by that time and our hotels will not be crowded. Our bracing air, sparkling mineral waters and grand mountain scenery cannot but make an impression on the minds and stomachs of the delegates that will show itself in their work, both in building a platform and selecting the men to stand on it. We believe a little effort on the part of our citizens will result in bringing the state conventions of both political parties to Manitou this fall. Who will move first?"

Bellevue Arrivals.—T. A. Coleman and wife, N. H. Hanson, Denver; C. A. Holmes and wife, E. Martin, Kansas City; Samuel Jack, jr., Memphis; A. A. Allen and family, C. W. Beyer and family, Kansas City; G. W. Lawrence, Colorado Springs; Dr. Henry Roof, Whitehall, N. Y.; Miss Gail Parrish, N. Y.

City House.—D. M. Dale, Wichita; A. W. Henley and wife, Danville, Ill.; J. C. Libbard, Russell; Mary A. White, Florence White, Denver; C. Pierson and family, Mrs. C. Lynch, Mrs. S. R. Oliver, Sacramento; J. S. Little, Elizabeth Little, Johnstown, Pa.; A. G. Emmerson, Chicago; Mrs. J. W. Howard, Denver; Joseph Keck and wife, Washington; Arthur C. Jackson and wife, Boston; W. H. Simpson.

Manitou House.—W. Gall, C. J. Green, Cincinnati; J. Flemming and wife, Miss Alice Flemming, R. L. Flemming, Jersey City; Mrs. Joseph Norrison, Miss Annie Norrison, Pine Ranch; Miss J. L. Flemming, Jersey City; H. H. Griffith, St. Louis; Miss Max Neidlenyer, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Chicago; R. M. Friend, G. J. Jennen, Cheyenne; G. W. Smith and wife, Cincinnati; Isaac Delgado, New Orleans.

The Mansion.—N. C. O'Brien and wife, Detroit; R. A. Ringwalt, Miss Ringwalt, Omaha; Myron W. Jones, Denver; Louis Meyer, John A. Stewart, George Coppell, wife and two children, New York; Samuel Dickson, wife and son, Philadelphia; Robert D. Mentum, New York; F. B. Crump, Orlando; D. H. Moffat, Denver; William Wagner, New York; A. J. Wolfbree, Denver; A. Mateus, New York; [illegible] Porter, Durango; John [illegible], Salzger, Philadelphia; Ed W. Sheldon, J. M. Dacosta, H. De Costa, A. F. Stewart, New York; D. Sweitzer, St. Louis; E. W. Waybright, Ed Richards, Henry Belden, Denver.

Barker House.—D. A. Stockhouse and wife, Concordia, Ks.; C. Hinman, wife and two children, Concordia, Ks.; T. D. Porter, J. C. Anderson, Belleville, Ks.; F. C. Shryock, Kansas City; J. Irwin, St. Louis; Wm. Sturtevant and wife, Denver; J. D. Odell, Morrison, Ill.; R. S. Patten, Mrs. Geo. E. Crater, Geo. E. Crater, Denver; R. J. Carter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. S. Rock, Miss N. Brown, Miss Rose Goldby, Denver; Mr. Chas. Arthur, Scranton, Pa.; H. Arthur, Topeka, Kansas; Samuel Wilson, wife and child; Mrs. Charles H. Jackson, St. Louis; Frank Wallace, Miss Jessie Wallace, St. Paul, Minn.; W. P. Beach, Colorado Springs; E. T. Judkins and wife, Boston, Mass.; Chas. W. Moore, Wm. M. Reid, W. A. M. Vaughan and wife, Miss Margaret Vaughan, Kansas City; Miss Lizzie Rhodes, Independence, Mo.; Josie Karnes, Kansas City; Miss Louise Martin, Miss Kate Koehler, Pella, Iowa; L. R. Moore and wife, Miss Alice Moore, Miss Ada Walpole, A. J. Strong and wife, S. T. Zwing, Kansas City.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 15, 1886.

Bailey, Lena.	Moss, Dr. A. H.
Beasley, Mrs. Jan.	Wilson, Marie.
Bronson, Wm.	Nickell, Mr. & Mrs. Jas.
Brown, Mrs. E. A. F.	Pettit, Mrs. Joseph.
Buckhin, Harvey.	Rich, Thomas.
Ferguson, Mrs. Francis.	Rogers, H. M.
Gregg, Rev. James M.	Ransome, J.
Graves, J. G.	Taylor, E. B.
Hallett, C. S.	White, Thomas.
Johnson, Dr. C. M.	Whitmore, Walter.
Lorwoy, A. E.	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

DIED.

BARNHART.—In Colorado Springs, July 9, at the residence, No. 516 Pike's Peak avenue, Mrs. John A. Barnhart, wife of G. W. Barnhart.

BUSINES LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

D. Ashby has an expert watch repairer and engraver. He always has on hand a large assortment of native jewelry, fine watches, etc. 1627

D. Ashby still has a lot of glassware, furnitures, etc., to close out at big bargains at No. 20 East Huerfano. 1631

can't work to much purpose unless you are well, but you can build up your health and strength with Parker's Tonic, and work will then become easy. It sets the lungs, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. Take it in time. dsutwls-19-ly

THE PASS HOUSE

C. D. ROBBINS, Prop.

Five miles above Manitou. Dealer in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. Keg and Bottle Beer. Lunches and Canned Goods. Hay, Stabling and Grain. Meals and Refreshments. Give us a call and be satisfied. wg 16 6m3

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of James M. Givens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of James M. Givens, late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the August term, on the last Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of July, A. D., 1886.

MARY A. GIVENS,
Administratrix.

wg-7-

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Be it known to you that

EL PASO WATER

is now ready to be delivered to the people of Colorado Springs.

It is needless to speak to you of the delicious qualities of this water. We feel that in its new form it will win your increased favor. That, strong in your home approval, it will gain the appreciation and patronage of the American people, as its unquestionably superior table water in the world.

"MANITOU"

We have the Agency for Colorado Springs and following cities:

Quart Bottles
Pint Bottles
(Bottles to be Returned)

Shipping Cases, Regular for shippers.
Quart
Pint
Sample Case of Quarts

The Very Appropriate Crystal Lake Water of the Distillery of "MANITOU"

Orders can be left at any of the CITY DRUG STORES, or sent direct to

THE MANITOU WATER, SPA & PARK CO.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER

CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
DURHAM, N. C. U. S. A.

J. W. BERRYMAN & CO. Sole Agents, Colo.

STATE AGENTS.

Trustee's Sale

Whereas, the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, a corporation duly created under the laws of the state of Colorado, by its trust deed bearing date the 9th day of January, A. D., 1882, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in book 1, on page 15 of the records thereof, to the 30th of January, A. D., 1882, to secure the payment of their promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of J. W. Jackson, jr., with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum until paid at the rate of [illegible] per month, did convey to C. H. Mills, the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, in trust, all the hereinafter described premises, by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof or the interest thereon, I may be called on by the said C. H. Mills, to advertise and sell the said premises as herein provided; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of the interest thereon since due, to the owner and holder, and the same being now due and unpaid, there is due C. H. M. [illegible] as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall on Thursday, August [illegible], at the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. at the front door of the court house in the city of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed described, to wit: The east half of block M in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado aforesaid, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Colorado College land company, its legal representatives or assigns therein.

C. H. MILLS,
Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, July 15, 1886. wg-tf.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured cases of ten years' standing. Never fails to cure. Relief comes after first application. Ease is felt from the first minute after use. Kirk's Compound Pile Ointment is prepared only by Kirk, Druggist, Cleveland, O. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c and $1 per box. Every box is warranted by our agents.

Sold by Druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c and $1 per box.

DR. C. O. GENTON, Prop.,
Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

FRANK [illegible]

Harness & Saddles

E. HELMER
[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue.

The Buckeye Light Runner - Binder

The Little Akron Mower.

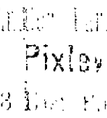
The New Buckeye Light Mower

The New England Tiger AND NEW - HOLLINGSWORTH Hay Rakes.

Sold by Land and Stock Water.

Pixley & Webster's.

[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue



[illegible] MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEW GOODS.

Have received from Rochester a line of

Ladies' Shoes,

Which should commande attention of every lady desiring a Fine Shoe at a

BEASONABLE PRICE.

For Beauty of Finish, Elegance of Fit and Durability they cannot be surpassed. Our GENTLEMEN'S SHOES are what is needed—Strong, Neat and Well Fitting. Our MENS SHOES talk for themselves. Come and see, at

F. H. GAY'S,

Shoemaking Ladies' Shoes

Colorado Springs. dwf 11 tf

E. S. Barnes & Son,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & HARRIAGES

CHAMPION Front and Rear Cut Mowers

CHAMPION Self Raking and Drop Reapers, also Low Prices

OSBORNE Steel Frame Harvesters and Binders

POWELL & DOUGLASS

Tanless Tinned Wire.

Guaranteed to last five times as long as the Lower standard. Write us before ordering.

17 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

wf 1 tf

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use.

DEWITT'S

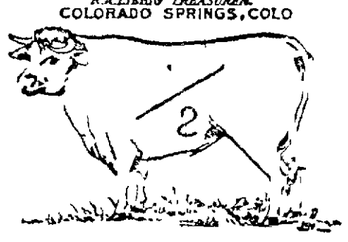
dsw 1 tf 1 y

THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO.

B. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY

R. A. LIERIG TREASURER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLO. ALSO OWN [illegible] ON LEFT SIDE, ALL YOUNG STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

1,600 ACRES

In Buffalo Co. Nebraska

On the main line of the Burlington & Missouri railroad

640 ACRES in fine grass

Improvements all made

Outside and fence of eight wires or equivalent

About 100 feet long shed

Seven wells, windmills and tanks

100,000 bushels of good corn there. Buffalo county is the state

Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Address the Holdrege Live Stock Company, Holdrege Nebraska. Lock Box [illegible] wf 26.

GOOD BOOK

FOR DISTANCE AND INVALID

DISEASES OF THE LIVER, &c.

Free 20c. Free by mail.

Consolidated Stationery Co

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WESTERN [illegible]

SHINGLES

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yards and Mill, near D. & N. Depot, Colorado Springs. wd-tf

PILES! PILES! PILLS

Sure cure for blind, bleeding, and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using this wonderful Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted by our agent.

Sold by Druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c and $1 per box.

DR. C. O. BENSON, PROP., Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. H. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

Trustee's Sale

Whereas, the Colorado College and Building company, a corporation duly created under the laws of the state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust dated on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in book [illegible] on page [illegible], of the records thereof, on the tenth of January, A. D. 1885, to secure the payment of their promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust, and payable to the order of E. W. Jackson, Jr., with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of one per cent per month, did convey to C. [illegible] Mills, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises, by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it may be lawful for the said C. [illegible] Mills to advertise and sell the said premises as herein provided. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and portion of the interest thereon according to its tenor and effect, and the same being now due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, C. H. Mills, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Thursday, July 15, 1886, at the hour of [illegible] o'clock p. m. at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said deed described, to wit: The east half of block M, in the Division Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado, all or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said note, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the right, title and interest and equity of redemption of the said Colorado College and Building company, [illegible] represent, discharge and [illegible]

C. H. MILLS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, June 15, 1886. wf 25

Summons

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, } ss.

In the County Court, in and for the County of El Paso.

John Hand, Plaintiff, vs. Frances Hand, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, to the above named Defendant, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is now filed in the office of the clerk of the county court, within and for the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, on the second Monday after service hereof, if served within this county, and if served out of this county, but within this judicial district, then on the third Monday thereafter, if served out of the judicial district but within the state of Colorado, then on the fifth Monday thereafter, and if served out of the state, then on the first Monday after the expiration of twenty days from service hereof, to the plaintiff herein.

Attached hereto is a copy of said complaint, which you are to answer, and the same will be taken as confessed if you fail to answer.

This action is brought to recover the sum of two hundred and [illegible] dollars and costs, from defendant, on the grounds of a promissory note and [illegible] issued by the plaintiff to defendant, for money expended by plaintiff in payment of defendant's taxes.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1886.

Thomas A. McMorran, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office in Opera House Block. wf 24

Notice for Publication

[illegible] May [illegible] 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on July 14th, 1886, viz: William D. S. Nash, for the se qr sw qr section [illegible] township 2 south, range 66 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Hooper, [illegible] Nash, William Nash, [illegible] Nash, all of Colorado, Colorado.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or to allege facts showing that the claimant has not complied with the law in respect to such entry, or any portion thereof, or his right to the land, should file his corroborated affidavit in the land office at Pueblo, Colorado, within the time specified by the rules of practice, and have a hearing thereon, if one be requested, to show the nature of such facts or allegations, and to be heard in the prosecution of such claim, subject to the rules and regulations of the land department, and the act of congress approved May 14, 1880, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by the claimant, and to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant.

Wm. Bayard, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Leadville, Colorado, June 26th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Leadville, Colorado, on August 4th, 1886, viz: George Watt, Jr., D. S. No. [illegible] for the sw qr section [illegible] and w½ nw qr section 13, township [illegible] south, range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Osgood of Eastonville post-office, William M. Little, of Elbert post-office, George Watt, Jr., of Eastonville post-office, John Lock, of Eastonville post-office.

Also John Osgood, D. S. No. [illegible], for the [illegible] sw qr and se qr sw qr section [illegible]. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Osgood of Eastonville post-office, William M. Little, of Elbert post-office, George Watt, Jr., of Eastonville post-office, John Lock of Eastonville post-office.

Wm. Bayard, Register.

Notice of Publication

Land Office at Leadville, Colorado, June [illegible], 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on August 2d, 1886, viz: Samuel S. Higginson, D. S. No. 1184 for the sw qr of section [illegible], township 13 south of range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Samuel Mahar, William Strachan, Alexander Strachan and James W. Rockenstein, of Elbert post-office, Colorado.

Also the following named party who will make proof before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on August 3d, 1886, viz: Eliza M. Hewitt, H. E. No. 2[illegible], for the [illegible] qr of section [illegible], and the [illegible] qr of section 2[illegible], township 13 south of range 65 west. That she intends to offer the same to cash entry. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thos. French and L. A. Schump, of Manitou post-office, Colorado, James Huston, of Colorado City post-office, Colorado, and Samuel Lawson, of Colorado Springs post-office, Colorado.

Wm. Bayard, Register.

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, and who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, and who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or FALLING of the scalp, should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In numerous cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and aged for years, we have fully succeeded in the following acts:

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

We grow hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicles apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla, in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, Single strength $1.00, Double strength $2.00, Triple strength, $3.00. If your druggist has not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. H. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colorado, May 28th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on July 8th, 1886, viz: Joseph H. Corbaugh, D. S. No. [illegible] for the southwest quarter of section 8, township [illegible] south, range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Timmons, Mary A. Timmons, Noah W. Weaver and A. P. Hamblin, all of Fenceville P. O., Colo.

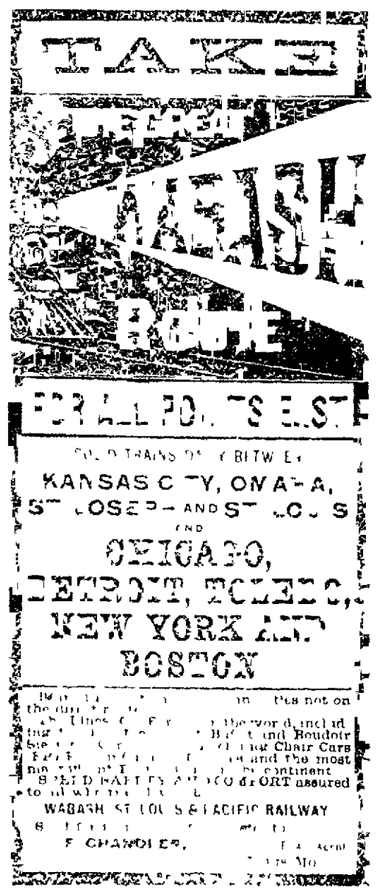
Wm. Bayard, Register. wf 22

ALLANDS SALOON,

Colorado City, Colo.

JOHN P. ROCHELEAU, Propr.

wf 1 tf



F. CHANDLER, [illegible] Agent.

C. M. LAMPSON, Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

Now hath beds, heads you see. Want, worry, disease, dissipation. These do not Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, no greasy. Prevents dandruff. dsotwl 19-1y

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W. M. LEE, Traveling Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo.

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wf 1 m

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Bicycles & Tricycles.

HENRY WILSON, Agent.

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1 m 1 m

Board of Equalization.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of El Paso County, Colorado, will sit as a Board of Equalization for the correction and completion of the assessment roll of said county, on Monday, July 5, 1886, and continue in session as such Board of Equalization, for the purpose of supplying omissions in said assessment roll and equalizing the same not less than three nor more than ten consecutive days. That on Monday, July 12, 1886 the said Board of Equalization will hold their second meeting, continuing not less than two nor more than ten consecutive days, for the purpose of hearing complaints from those aggrieved by the changes made in their assessments at the first meeting of said board or otherwise, and to adjust said assessment.

E. J. EATON, County Clerk.

Colorado Springs, June 25, 1886. w-1 df 26-td

Senate Bids.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the treasurer of School District No. 11, El Paso county, Colorado, up to noon, July 10th, 1886, for the purchase of $40,000 six per cent school bonds of the above district to be issued in installments of $1,000 each, on the 15th of July and 1st of each month thereafter until issue is exhausted, or either at the option of the district. Interest to be calculated from date of issue. The district reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A. A. McGONIGLE, Treasurer School District No. 11.

Colorado Springs, June 23, 1886. 1-3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 3,000 head of mixed Spanish sheep will sell for $1.25 per head for sheep and $1.00 per head for lambs. These sheep are all young. Come and see us we mean business.

E. B. Hosman, Wigwam, El Paso county, Colo. wf 13 tf

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, JUNE 25, 1886.

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the state of Colorado, I will sell at public auction, on

On the 26th day of July, 1886,

[illegible]

FOR DELINQUENT TAXES

NAME OF OWNER	PART OF SECTION	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	TOWN OR CITY	ADDITION	VALUATION	TAX
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zancs, W. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Witness my hand and seal this 25th day of June, 1886.

A. A. McGONIGLE, County Treasurer. (SEAL.)

w.-26-5